# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# German Rail Centers Blasted 5th Day; Nazis Raise Tempo of Poland Attack; Gold-Based World Fiscal Plan Drafted

**Full agreement reached by monetary experts of United Nations on program which would establish $8,000,000,000 trade-stabilization fund—Congress pledged say in U. S. policy.**

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 22—Gold is going to be put back to work to strengthen and stabilize world trade after the war.

Led by the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, the financial experts of 34 United Nations and associate nations have reached a full agreement on the principles of an $8,000,000,000 stabilization fund to bring order and prosperity to postwar commerce.

The United States is ready to call an international conference in the near future to implement this agreement, it was announced today.

Speaking at the direction of President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has assured Congress that Senators and Representatives will be appointed to a committee to represent this country at this meeting and that the whole program will be subject to Congressional approval.

On its purpose and on the broad outlines of the stabilization plan complete unanimity of view prevails among the fiscal technicians of the United Nations.

This unanimity was reached when word came late last night from Vyacheslav V. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that the Russian delegation was ready to join the undertaking.

The gold-based stabilization fund, as projected, would be used to buy and sell gold and currencies to prevent extreme fluctuations in rates of exchange.

It could provide one country with currency of another in exchange for its own currency or gold.

It could offer gold to a member country in exchange for its currency if gold were needed to maintain confidence in its money.

The fund would bring into being what is intended to be a permanent institution for international monetary co-operation.

It would be employed in a variety of ways to help start and then keep smoothly running the mechanism of postwar trade, to facilitate international payments, and to maintain exchange stability.

**Significant Step**

It represents a significant step ahead in United Nations diplomacy, and the evidence of united support it is receiving gives substantial promise of its early adoption.

Already Mr. Morgenthau has given Senate and House committees a detailed preview of the project and has assured them that the Administration will invite direct Congressional participation in the work of the United States delegation to the conference soon to be convened.

The present draft of the under-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 7*

**Text of official summary of world monetary proposal: Financial Page.**

Associated Press

**German Airfield Bombed**

**Bombs burst on a fuel dump and throughout the plane-dispersal area of a Nazi airdrome at Leeuwarden, Holland, as a B-25 Marauder bomber, bomb-bay doors still open, swings away from target. The raid was carried out by the United States 9th Air Force.**

**American carrier force took part in raid on Sumatra; Allied lines hold in India.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

The Allies' mighty pre-invasion aerial offensive against Western Europe's rail links entered its fifth consecutive day with a night strike at burning Cologne and daylight raids against undisclosed targets in France and elsewhere.

At the same time, the German counterattack in the Carpathian foothills east of Stanislawow in Old Poland assumed the proportions of a major defensive move.

The night assault on Cologne was carried out by light RAF planes, but apparently heavy additional damage was inflicted on the vital German rail center, which still was afire from the 1,800 tons of British bombs dumped on it the night before.

In addition to the physical damage done, the sustained Allied raids must be giving both the Nazi garrisons in Western Europe and the German home front a steadily worsening case of invasion jitters. Each time Allied raiders appear over France, for example, an estimated 1,000,000 German troops are kept in a state of enervating alert until it is determined that the raid is not the beginning of a sustained covering attack for troop landings. And with Allied planes aloft both day and night, there can't be much time for anything else, including sleep.

On the Eastern Front, the Germans are moving powerful panzer and infantry forces down the valley between the Prut and Dnestr Rivers and very heavy fighting is taking place near Stanislawow. Russian dispatches say more than 1,500 German infantrymen were killed and 68 tanks destroyed yesterday alone. The Nazis evidently believe the Russians are planning a mighty spring drive across Poland to be co-ordinated with the Allied invasion of the West and are moving to forestall it.

The situation around besieged Sevastopol in the Crimea remains unchanged.

Further details of the Allied air-sea raid on Sabang in northern Sumatra on April 19 are now available.

British, French, and Dutch naval units, and an American carrier force, presumably from the Pacific, took part. Eighty per cent of the attacking aircraft were American.

The success of the operation was due in a large part to a clever ruse worked out by Admiral Mountbatten's command. Two days before, American land-based bombers were sent against the Andaman Islands, 300 miles to the northwest. This enticed most of the available Japanese fighter planes away from Sabang, and when the raiders appeared at dawn April 19 they found no enemy patrol planes in the air and the Japanese so unprepared that their antiaircraft batteries were unmanned.

The presence of American units in the assault force provides further evidence of the amazing growth of American naval power.

The Japanese have rushed reinforcements, including tanks, into the land fighting in Northeastern India, but they still are being pressed back near Imphal and Kohima.

## Air Over Europe:

### Allies Keep Up Attack on Reich

The Allies' biggest aerial offensive plunged on into the fifth day with waves of heavy bombers and fighters winging over the English Channel after a night strike against burning Cologne by RAF Mosquitoes.

The morning flights soared out even as Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, was announcing a

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Boston Hits Salvage Peak; Transocean Air Record; London Bus Strike Ended

The World's Day—April 22, 1944

## New England: Boston Hits New Salvage Peak

**Boston householders** set up a new high record for the salvage of waste paper during the past five days, a total of 1,436,325 pounds being announced by Salvage Director George C. Hyland. [Page 4.]

**Price Administrator Chester Bowles** said at the conclusion of a milk-price conference with representatives of northeastern states in Washington that "we can't raise prices." State spokesmen said, however, they were hopeful that "serious consideration" will be given their request for a milk-price adjustment.

**Otis Field**, a part of Camp Edwards, will be taken over by the Navy on May 1 and will be operated as a training field for Navy pilots in combat flying, it has been announced. The field will be renamed the Falmouth Naval Auxiliary Air Facility.

**Air Medals** were awarded today to five members of a Northeast Airlines crew for making a perilous rescue mission in the Arctic regions while flying for the Air Transport Command. The medals were presented at the Logan Airport, East Boston. Decorated were: Capt. Alvah V. R. Marsh of Winthrop, Mass.; Capt. Francis B. Chalifoux of Wenham, Mass.; Joseph Sewall of Old Town, Maine; Lester E. Hughes of Presque Isle, Maine, and Winston A. Peacock of Wollaston, Mass.

**Army officials**, at the invitation of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, began preparations today for a Transportation Corps Victory Garden on Boston Common, using a combination of a sulky plow and a jeep to break the ground.

## National: Trans-Atlantic Air Record Claimed

**A new commercial-flight record** from New York to Ireland was claimed by American Export Airlines over the nonstop great-circle course in 15 hours and 51 minutes, 26 minutes less than the previous record.

**Wind velocities** approaching the speed of sound have been harnessed by Boeing Aircraft Company in a new wind tunnel dedicated at Seattle, Wash. The ceremony honored Edmund T. Allen, Boeing test pilot who has been awarded posthumously the 1943 Guggenheim Award.

**In St. Louis, Mo.**, a new pusher type airplane which sky watchers said appeared to be "going backward at a terrific rate" was explained as an experimental ship with the propeller at the rear.

**Wage clause differences** in a contract being negotiated by the C. I. O. United Steelworkers and the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company at Hammond, Ind., were given as the cause for a walkout of more than 2,000 workers, halting production of Army ordnance items.

**New York State's soldier-vote law** is "a gold-brick law," James A. Farley, State Democratic Chairman, charged. To remove "its obvious defects," he urged Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to call a special session of the Legislature.

## Washington: Allies Expect 3-to-1 Edge in Pacific

**Naval strength in the Pacific** of "at least three times that of the available Axis ships" will be marshaled by this summer, according to Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations. He testified before a Naval Affairs subcommittee as the $32,641,000,000 naval appropriations bill reached the Senate.

**Raising** of the United States Legation in Lisbon, Portugal, to the rank of Embassy is expected in Washington to be followed by a reciprocal action on the part of Portugal.

**New tax-withholding levies** proposed by experts of the House Ways and Means Committee would increase deductions but make unnecessary the filing of tax returns by many earners. [Financial Page.]

**Canadian woodsmen** helping relieve a critical manpower shortage along the northeastern border of the United States will be permitted to remain indefinitely after their present exit permits expire on April 30. Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced completion of agreements enabling 3,500 Canadians to remain.

**Two A. F. of L. unions** have opened their memberships to qualified servicemen, honorably discharged, without payment of an initiation fee. They are the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Association of Machinists.

## In Europe: London Bus Operators Strike Ends

**Striking London bus operators** returned to their jobs, restoring normal service on five trolley lines and 31 bus routes as conferees arbitrated grievances arising out of summer schedules adopted April 18. The workers complained that the new schedules spread their hours over too long a period. Meanwhile, 500 gas works strikers in Manchester also decided to return to their jobs.

**Recognition** for the Yugoslav Government of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) may be sought by Soviet Russia. An opening gun in the campaign was fired by Comsomol Pravada, organ of the Communist Youth League, which published an article calling the Yugoslav Government in exile "reactionary," berating its War Minister, Gen. Draja Mihailovic, and praising Marshal Broz' Partisans.

**Bombed-out German householders** will be aided by the entire furniture industry of France, which has been reorganized for mass production of standardized beds and kitchen pieces, the Berlin press reports.

**Carlo Scorza**, Secretary General of the Fascist Party, has been acquitted of treason by a special tribunal which heard charges that he failed to mobilize the Blackshirts when Mussolini was overthrown, the Rome Radio reported.

**United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman**, back in Moscow after his first tour of the Soviet Union, said that everywhere "everyone expressed appreciation for the direct assistance of the United States and for the volume of supplies."

**Pierre Laval**, Vichy Chief of Government, made brief talks on the Vichy home radio, complaining against "unheard-of violence and cruelty" of Allied bombings.

## Far East: Mountbatten Hits Back at Censor Critics

**Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten** informed five British correspondents who complained about censorship out of Burma that their stories "contained information which would have jeopardized the success of current operations."

**Central New Guinea** has been shaken by a severe earthquake. There were no casualties reported among American troops on the world's second largest island.

# Light Voting Is Predicted In Primaries

**Lack of servicemen's ballots expected to cut vote below level cast in 1940.**

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

State election officials today predicted an extremely light vote in the Presidential primaries next Tuesday when Massachusetts Republicans and Democrats will elect delegates and alternates to their respective national conventions.

With more than 400,000 Bay State men and women in the armed forces—most of them potential voters—indications are that the primary vote may be lower than in 1940 when approximately 48,000 Democrats and 62,000 Republicans went to the polls. No provision was made for members of the armed forces to participate in the primaries.

Four years ago the total vote cast was less than 6 per cent of the registered voters then numbered at 2,278,858.

At the office of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook it was disclosed that 2,450,000 ballots have been placed in the hands of the clerks and election commissioners in Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns.

**Details About Elections**

Democrats will elect 12 delegates at large and 56 district delegates—four from each of the State's 14 Congressional districts—to their national convention, and Republicans will elect seven delegates at large and 28 district delegates—two from each district—to the G. O. P. national convention.

Alternate delegates will also be elected by the voters as well as members of the new Republican and Democratic State Committees. One man and one woman are elected from each of the 40 State senatorial districts to each of the State party committees. In addition ward and town committees will be chosen by both parties.

Chief interest in the Presidential primaries this year will be on the Democratic side where delegates pledged to the candidacy of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely are opposing organization slates in seven of the 14 districts. The Ely forces in Massachusetts represent one of the most vocal anti-Roosevelt groups in the country and the outcome of the Bay State primary will be watched closely as a possible indication of waning Roosevelt strength in this State.

**Coakley Group Opposition**

No contest developed in either the Republican or Democratic delegate-at-large slates.

A three-way Democratic fight has developed in Boston's eleventh Congressional District with the impeached former Governor's Councilor Daniel H. Coakley heading a group opposed by an Ely-pledged slate and a slate entered by the State Committee.

Grouped with Mr. Coakley are James E. Maguire, James W. Donovan, and Felix A. Marcella. The organization slate in the eleventh district is comprised of Joseph Russo of Boston, Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, Minority Floor Leader in the Massachusetts House; G. Edward Bradley of Somerville and David M. Cleary of Charlestown. The Ely-pledged slate includes Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University; Charles V. Coffey, Walter Doherty, and John T. Kennedy.

Other Ely-pledged slates have been entered in the third, sixth, seventh, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth Congressional districts.

Republican contests are slated

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# British Place Money Project In Study Class

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 22—The joint statement on establishment of an international monetary fund has been welcomed in Britain with what might be termed cautious enthusiasm.

The first impressions of the London press are favorable on the whole, but in general there is a reserved attitude easily explained by the fact that the complex plan calls for careful study.

Most comments are confined to analyzing the main points of the plan in pointing out that the statement doesn't commit the Governments concerned.

As the News Chronicle declares today the plan is "not yet on a political plane. On the other hand, it represents the considered conclusions of a formidable body of the world's financial experts, so it is not lightly to be dismissed."

**Step in Co-operation**

The fact that it has been possible to reach agreement on the key problem of currency is welcomed as a sign of progress in the development of international, and especially, an Anglo-American co-operation.

The agreement is so far only between experts, but it is acknowledged here that these experts can be said to enjoy a considerable measure of Government backing—at least so far as Britain is concerned.

It is noted with approval that this currency scheme is designed to be part of a general plan "to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to contribute in this way to the maintenance of a high level of employment and real income."

The leading article in The Times of London points out: "This won't be achieved by international currency agreements, however skilfully drawn, without an active policy on the part of leading industrial countries to secure this 'balanced growth,'" and it goes on to

*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*

# Soviet Prepares Blow Timed With Invasion

**The Week at War**

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

This week, with the already fantastic Allied air offensive against Germany mounting to even more fantastic levels, and with the whole vast Russian front settled into an operational lull obviously preliminary to another forward surge, it was evident the war had reached the threshold of Invasion Day.

At the same time, a sharp stab by a British battle fleet in the Indian Ocean against the outer post of Japan's Malacca Straits gateway between its inner seas and Burma showed plainly that the period of the invasion was not to be a period of calm in the Far East. Trouble, serious trouble, was brewing for the Japanese as well as the Germans. Both ends of the Axis were about to be assaulted in climactic operations which very largely would determine the time and form of the war's end.

In Europe, the official label "air invasion" finally was placed on operations which had reached the "drum-fire" stage. By day and by night, in forces which passed the 2,000-plane figure, Germany's Invasion Day defenses and facilities were pounded as they never had been pounded before.

**Stalin Prepares Blow**

But even more telling was the fact that, except in the Crimea, the Red front stood still. Not since April 15 when they took Tarnopol, last main stop on the road to Lwow, had the Russians attempted any major advance. There were a few purely local offensives. There were several actions fought against German "preventive" attacks. But as plainly as if Marshal Stalin had announced it from the Kremlin the news from the front told of a halt of the Red armies while new troops and fresh supplies were readied for an advance which would be synchronized with the invasion in the West.

That did not mean it would come on the same day or the same week. The plan may be for the Russians to strike before, or after the invasion. But they were getting ready to strike at a time which would fulfill the necessary condition for imposing on Germany the fullest possible exploitation of the fact the invasion.

More important than that, they were in a take-off position far

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# Swiss Picture of Rome Today: Inflation and Dearth of Food

By David Walker
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, April 22—The first genuinely objective picture of the situation in Rome since establishment of the Anzio beachhead comes from Swiss sources which balance financial and supply difficulties with disillusionment over Allied bombardments.

It is reliably reported, for instance, that the printing presses cannot produce enough banknotes of high denominations to cope with the "terrifying degree of inflation" and that therefore checks and even postage stamps are being used as currency.

According to the Journal de Géneve the food situation is such that the ordinary working man is lucky if he can obtain half a loaf of bread and some broccoli for a single daily meal, while peasants from Abruzzo and various parts of Tuscany allowed to enter the Capital sell vegetables from house to house for the highest prices to those who can afford it.

Every night, according to the same source, shooting occurs spasmodically.

**No German Garrison**

In reference to Rome's position as an open city the Swiss view is as follows: The Germans are perfectly correct when they state that there is at present no German garrison stationed inside the city precincts, but on the other hand—certainly up to the first week in April — the main roads are black with traffic from dawn to dusk, and this has tripled since the Anzio beachhead was established.

"Along the whole Via Flaminia and Corso in the heart of Rome there is an uninterrupted stream of tanks, armored cars, motorized guns, and munition trucks," states the report.

While American bombers therefore were justified in their attack on communications, the bombing unfortunately was not 100 per cent accurate, and civilian losses are estimated at 10,000 fatalities, with inevitable consequence on popular feeling.

One bomb fell in the Protestant cemetery directly between the tombs of Keats and Shelley.

**Rush to the City**

Rome's problems are further increased by the fact that the population of the Capital, which was 1,000,000 in 1939, and 1,500,000 in July of last year, now approaches

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

# *Pledge of Religious Freedom Asked of U. S. in All Treaties*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 22—The Protestant churches of the United States made a plea to the United States Government today to use its fullest influence to see that religious freedom for all nations is written into the treaties growing out of the war.

Three spokesmen of the Protestant forces of the country met with Secretary of State Cordell Hull to urge that provisions for religious freedom be incorporated in all postwar agreements to which the United States may be an adherent "looking toward the promotion of world order."

The churchmen were the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Dr. Glenn P. Reed of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; and Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, Professor of Christian Education, Lutheran Theological Seminary of Philadelphia.

They submitted to the State Department a declaration contending that "states should assure their citizens freedom from compulsion and discrimination in matters of religion," and told Mr. Hull that it was their belief that the statement represents the prevailing concern of all the Protestant churches in the United States.

**Guarantee of Liberty**

It was prepared by the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty, constituted two years ago by the Federal Council of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference to study the problem of religious liberty in all its phases, and has been approved by the executive bodies of both organizations, which represent the major Protestant denominations of the nation. Dr. Nolde is the Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee.

Maintaining that when the "rights which inhere in man's dignity are impaired, all liberty is jeopardized," the statement specifically urged that "the right of individuals everywhere to religious liberty shall be recognized and, subject only to the maintenance of public order and security, shall be guaranteed against legal provisions and administrative acts

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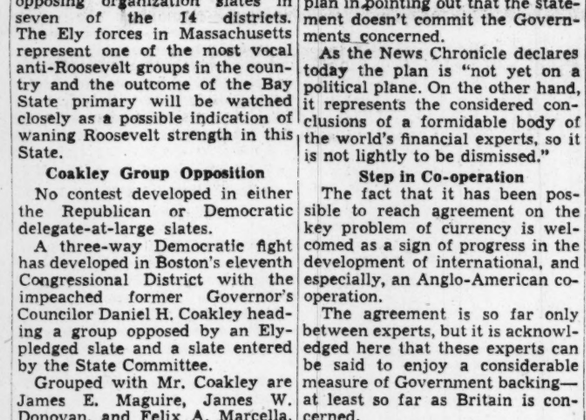
# *'Sure Adds Pep to a Meal'*




By a Staff Artist

**Hotels and Restaurants Introduce Novelties**

**Various new gadgets for the comfort of diners-out will highlight the 20th annual New England Hotel-Restaurant Exposition, which opens next Thursday, April 27, at the Hotel Statler. Among these will be a button-holed "lapkin," guaranteed not to slip off one's lap; a fancy, tuxedo-clad variety of watercress, a dish-washing machine company's electric potato peeler—and an electric-eye, cheeseless mousetrap!**

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## Waste Paper Collections

**Brookline—Daily.**
**Dover—Saturdays.**
**Quincy — Today — Wards 5 and 6.**
**Bedford—Today.**
**Ashland—Today.**
**Arlington—Tomorrow.**
**Medford—Tomorrow.**
**Waltham—Tomorrow.**
**Cambridge—Monday.**

## Weather Predictions

**Fair**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

# Spare Auto Parts in India Sell at Fantastic Prices

Characterized as "more precious than rubies" Army ordnance automotive spare parts in the China-Burma-India theater of war are keeping fleets of trucks rolling into the advanced combat areas, according to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District. Colonel Stone pointed out yesterday that spark plugs at $100 in gold apiece showed the fantastic values of American-made mechanical devices in the Far East.

"Those regions in the Far East are starved for machinery of any kind. Industrialization has made slow progress in India, while in the whole of China there are probably less than 500 inland machine works producing industrial tools and arms," said Colonel Stone; "therefore industrial equipment and spare parts must be shipped into the China-Burma-India theater from the United States and other Allied countries."

Excellent use of this treasured equipment is being made by the Army ordnance men, according to a memorandum to Colonel Stone from Col. George W. Outland, an Army Ordnance officer, recently returned from the headquarters of Lord Mountbatten, which stated: "Ordnance troops are doing a magnificent job in a vast battle theater that stretches across northern India to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Chungking, China."

"Such ordnance men are isolated," commented Colonel Stone. "They work long hours. In various ways they must make difficult adjustments to ancient-world attitudes and customs which still persist in many rural areas of the Far East. But morale is high because the men feel that they are doing a man-size, vitally important job, and doing it well.

"Three major combat units in the Far East—American Ground Forces, Chinese Ground Forces and the American Air Force—are being supplied by the Army Ordnance Department with all types of armament, ammunition, and bombs," said Colonel Stone. "Maintaining and repairing the fleets of trucks that are daily hauling supplies over the Ledo Road to troops in the advanced areas involves everything from replacing broken windshield wipers to complete engine overhauls. The pounding which trucks receive in the forward part of the road, which has not been completed, causes many of them to crack under the terrific strain. Fortunately, an ordnance welding shop is able to patch up many of these damaged vehicles. Those which are completely wrecked are turned over to ordnance salvage experts who usually find at least a few parts to use on other vehicles which are in need of just a part or two to be serviceable."


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Wear a gay Mexican color in the "cartridge-pocket" dress

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A saucy little dress with hip-perched "cartridge-pleat" pockets. Cool, never-muss rayon jersey in gay fiesta colors. Lila lilac, Hacienda melon, Rio aqua, Mexican lime, Rojizo pink, Monta mint and white included. Sizes 14 to 20.

Thrift Avenue Size Shops, fourth floor


## Yankee Airmen Receive Medals

**Northeast Airlines Crew Decorated**

**For their 10,000-mile Arctic rescue mission last year, the members of a Northeast Airlines crew, who performed task for Air Transport Command of Army Air Forces, were awarded the Air Medal. At a special ceremony today at Logan International Airport, East Boston, Col. Gordon G. Bulla presented the medals. Top, left to right, Lester E. Hughes, Presque Isle, Maine, radio operator; Capt. Francis B. Chalifoux, Wenham, Mass., co-pilot and second in command; Winston A. Peacock, Wollaston, Mass., flight mechanic. Inset: Capt. Alvah V. R. Marsh, Winthrop, Mass., pilot in command of the trip. The other member of the crew not shown, Joseph Sewall, Old Town, Maine, navigator, has joined the Navy.**

## Light Balloting Is Predicted In State Primaries

*Continued from Page 1*

in the sixth, seventh and eighth Districts as follows:

Sixth District: Organization candidates, Charles F. Sprague, Swampscott; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill. Alternates, Margaret W. Hume, Amesbury; and Edmund G. Sullivan, Salem. Opposition slate: E. Randall Jackson, Danvers; Harland Burke, Ipswich. Alternates, Edward A. Coffey, Salem, and Ralph H. Hill, Methuen.

Seventh District: Organization candidates: Daniel J. Boyle, Peabody, and Abbott Stevens, North Andover. Alternates, Charles Haywood, Lynn, and Agnes E. Larkin, Winthrop. Opposition slate: G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence, and W. Dwight Stewart, Lynn. Alternates: Harriet Russell Hart, Lynn, and Ralph M. Lewis, Nahant.

Eighth District: Organization candidates: Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose, and William S. Howe, Somerville. Alternates, Cyrus F. Springall, Malden, and Carolyn A. Weeks, Medford. Opposition candidates: John W. Justice, Medford, and Lester W. Bowen, Somerville. Alternates, Conrad G. Keniston, Melrose, and William A. Hastings, Malden. Kenneth Hutchins of West Medford is running individually.

## Musical Finalists In Wollaston To Sing Again April 24

Finalists in the musical scholarship contest of the Wollaston Glee Club are to be heard at the final concert of the forty-fourth season of the Club, Monday, April 24, at the Wollaston School Auditorium. The winner will receive a $200 scholarship to the New England Conservatory of Music.

The three finalists are Barbara Diane Stickle, soprano, of Milton; Arthur Joseph Romanelli, baritone, of Quincy, and Betty Mae Jones, soprano, of Braintree.

## *Around the Corner—*

Something of a family atmosphere prevails aboard gas-electric railroad cars—complete with engine room, baggage room and two passenger compartments — which now ply some lines serving Boston commuters. Long-time conductors greet inbound passengers with a hearty "Good morning" — being thoroughly familiar with regular patrons.

In earlier years it would have been hard to preserve that personal touch on the long, well-filled trains which used to roll over the same tracks. One conductor was reminded of those times the other day.

It was on a line which long ago set out bravely through the Charles River country for New York, only to call it a day when construction crews reached the Woonsocket region.

"Tickets, please. There's a touch of real spring in the air this morning, isn't there?" he said to the elderly woman who climbed aboard at a rural stop.

"There's no ticket agent any more," she said, "so I suppose I pay my fare to Boston to you, don't I? That is"—and she looked up at him diffidently—"unless this ticket is still good. I found it in the house the other day."

The conductor turned over the unfamiliar looking bit of pasteboard with a reminiscent gleam in his eye.

"H'm," he said. "Dated 1917. Little too old, I'm afraid. Better let me punch you a new one. You may be able to get a refund for this if you turn it in."

### Well of Anecdotes

Reportorial interviews sometimes boomerang, particularly if the reporter fails to employ that adroitness which draws out facts on which to build a story. Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, has a favorite story about one such incident.

A reporter from a large newspaper had been granted an interview by Mr. Hayes, and he began by saying, "Mr. Hayes, you've had some wonderful experiences and you've seen a great many things. Now tell me all about them."

When the noted singer had recovered from this approach, he asked, "Have you ever been to the country? And you wanted a drink of water?"

The reporter nodded.

"What did you do?" was the next question.

"I drew it from a well," answered the reporter.

Mr. Hayes leaned back in his chair and smiled kindly.

"Begin drawing," he said.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Fair**

**Boston and Vicinity** — Partly cloudy, with somewhat warmer weather in the interior today. Fair tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by rain and not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

**Southwestern Maine**—Fair today and tonight. Increasing cloudiness Sunday. Not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont**—Mostly fair today and tonight. Warmer today. Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by rain and not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island**—Partly cloudy and warmer in the interior today. Fair and cooler in the interior tonight. Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by rain and not much change in temperature.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 12:00 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 12:27 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 12:46 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Monday, 1:16 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum announces a recital at 2 p. m. by Raya Grabousova, cellist, which will be free to the public.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a lecture entitled "Venetian Paintings" by Mr. McLanathan at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Free movies entitled "Sea Elephants and Sea Lions" and "Chelions, Crocodilians, and Amphibians" will be shown at 3 p. m. at the New England Museum of Natural History.

Miss Theresa Zezzos will talk on "Rodin" at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a lecture on "Modern French Painting" by Miss Dorothy Adlow in the Lecture Hall at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

**Monday**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

The April meeting of the Dickens Fellowship will be held in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church at 8 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**


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Misses!
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Red: Natural
Green
Blue
Navy
Black
12 to 20

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Navy
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Aqua
Green
Black
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## Maritime Academy Going to Hyannis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., April 22 — Massachusetts Maritime Academy, which will hold its 100th graduation ceremony, with a class of 75, on May 4, will take over the whole of the State Teachers College at Hyannis this autumn, it is disclosed by State Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren, as the thirtieth annual conference of school superintendents drew to a close here yesterday. At present their training school for the Merchant Marine occupies part of the college, but its enrollment is expanding rapidly.

For more than 45 years the State Teachers College at Hyannis has been functioning, but its last class will leave it in June. Then, as soon as summer school activities have been completed, the college will be turned over to the Maritime Academy altogether.

The Governor paid a surprise visit to the school superintendents' conference yesterday, at its closing session. Just back from Detroit, where race riots took place last year, he spoke of the need of constructive work in Boston to develop inter-racial tolerance and appreciation. Dr. Warren proposed a plan for work along these lines in the schools, but the superintendents said they were not ready to begin work on it as yet.


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## Fruit Trees Should Be Fed At This Time

**Your Victory Garden**

*By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Only a few days now and warm spring weather will suddenly bring on the Victory Garden invasion. In the meanwhile many tasks need to be done before the big rush. Fruit trees should be fed, small fruits pruned, and if your land is not too exposed or you are not too far north, many cool weather or hardy vegetables can be planted.

If the ground under your fruit trees is under cultivation, a surface application of plant food scratched into the topsoil and watered is satisfactory. Some gardeners broadcast the plant food under the entire branch spread; others broadcast it in rings approximately four feet from the tree in circles over four feet wide. [This applies particularly to apples, which have a spreading root system.]

If your fruit trees are in the lawn they may be fed just as you feed ornamental trees: With a crowbar or sharp stick, make a series of holes about two inches in diameter, 12 to 18 inches deep, slightly inside and outside the branch spread. Fill these holes with a mixture of half plant food and half soil, then water. Feeding will produce a better yield and better quality of fruit. Allow 3 pounds of plant food to each inch of diameter of the trunk, measur four feet above the ground [or one pound for each inch of circumference].

**Fruit Trees Desirable**

If you own your own home and have no fruit trees you are missing a gardening delight. Now is the time to set them in. There are dwarf varieties of apple and cherry which bear young. Peach and plum are charming in early bloom, and nothing tastes better than a pear off one's own tree. If space is the main consideration there are also espalier trees, pruned and trained to grow in a decorative vinelike pattern against a wall or support. Your local nursery can advise you, and your state agricultural extension service will provide a free pamphlet on fruits in the garden, and on a spraying schedule.

The strawberry bed should be uncovered and some mulch and fertilizer worked in between the rows, but away from the roots. Be sure the fertilizer does not get on wet strawberry leaves. Water it in to prevent burning. Blueberries need peat moss or acid compost mixed with plant food.

Black raspberries and blackberries bear on the new canes of late last summer. If you haven't done so, prune out the canes which have borne, and shorten the tips of the new canes where they are excessively long. Red raspberries should be cleared of old canes. All berries will bear better if the ground under them is cultivated, and if plant food is worked into the soil. This should be done right away.

**Peas Should be Planted**

Most gardeners around Boston have planted their garden peas. Other cool weather or hardy vegetables to sow as soon as the weather seems moderate are: early beets, early cabbage, carrots, cress, leaf lettuce, radishes, parsley, spinach, turnip, Swiss chard, and onion. Onion sets can be put in soon, also; and a little later, plants of early cauliflower and early broccoli.

If you are hardening young plants in your cold frame or hotbed be careful to guard them from the heat of the midday sun. Commercial gardeners use burlap bags or strips of straw matting for this purpose. Miss Ethel Eaton of Boston and Andover, an intrepid gardener, has an interesting method. She writes:

"Now we have found a more convenient and much neater way to provide protection for the seedlings. We purchased at a 10-cent store some window shades made of stout greenpaper. These we attached to the underside of the sash with some hooks at the opposite end. Along the lower edge of the shade at intervals to correspond with the hooks, we placed small loops of green cord, knotting them over the stick in the shade. Now all we have to do is to draw the shade and secure it to the hooks. The spring in the roller keeps the stretched shade tightly in place."

# Marines' Rehabilitation Progresses in Boston

Discharged Marines from stations in every section of the United States are making the rehabilitation office of the first naval district, located in the Federal Building, their objective in obtaining the aid which the Marine Corps has established to return them to active, useful civilian life, according to Capt. Ara J. Miller, U. S. Marine Corp Reserve, in charge of this activity.

"Hundreds of men from the Pacific Coast as well as nearer depots have been in to see us," said Captain Miller, today, "Here he finds brother Marines, anxious to help, who have been trained for the personnel work required.

"Many of the Marines coming back today are the boys of 18 and 19 who volunteered for service in the Marine Corps at the time of Pearl Harbor," said Captain Miller. "They have been through more than two years of hard professional training as combat fighters and have seen service in the many operations in the South Pacific.

"Their introduction to civilian life involves a survey of the training which they have received—many of them being expert handlers of mechanical equipment, such as bull dozers, steam shovels, and dredges. Others are interested in the educational program provided by the Veterans Bureau, with whom we work in close harmony."

**Men of World War I, Too**

When asked if the Marines of World War I were taking advantage of this new division, established recently under the general direction of Lieut. Col. C. B. Rhoades of Philadelphia, Captain Miller said that some were coming in and were enthusiastic over this change in procedure from the time when they were "separated from the service" 25 years ago.

The aims of the local office are in direct conformance with the recent statement of Lieutenant Colonel Rhoades who said:

"To discharge a man, without some adequate preparation for civilian readjustment, may be as fatal to his future as sending him into combat, without teaching him how to shoot.

"The Marine Corps does not intend to become an employment agency, nor does it contemplate the establishment of social service clinics," he continued. "But, to the extent it can do so, it does not intend to permit its men, or women, to be separated from the service without assistance in the important process of readjustment.

**Rehabilitation Work**

"The question is not whether the problem exists, but how the Marine Corps can meet its moral obligation, without duplicating or trespassing upon the activities of existing civilian agencies.

"The Marine Corps proposes to meet the present challenge through the activities of its Rehabilitation Division. It has established a procedure, which will insure the Marine, awaiting discharge, adequate assistance and information, prior to his separation from the service, regarding the manifold problems of readjustment.

"It is not enough to wish a man well when he is discharged; to tell him he is a veteran, and that he must seek advice and assistance only from established civilian agencies. The effectiveness of the civilian agencies, established to assist the veteran, may be impaired, unless the man, before he is discharged, understands their meaning, operation, and work.

"Valuable insurance rights may be, and have been, sacrificed at the time of separation, for want of adequate information. Adjudication of pension claims has been delayed, because necessary data had not been accumulated at the time of discharge. An employment opportunity may be lost for want of information as to how the man shall go about getting a job. The opportunity for vocational training or education may be lost to a handicapped veteran, because no one has taken the time to adequately explain existing opportunities for such training."

### Transit Club Elects

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by nearly 1,000 members of the New England Transit Club at the forty-fourth annual dinner and meeting at the Hotel Statler recently. Harold G. Morris of Providence, R. I. was chosen President. Raymond G. Ransom of Hartford, Conn., was made First Vice-President; Herbert I. Sullivan of Boston Second Vice-President; Harold R. Benson of Boston Secretary, and Ernest F. Stockwell, Treasurer.


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Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church
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MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24
AT 7:45 O'CLOCK
The Public will be welcome



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Boston, Massachusetts
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Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"PROBATION AFTER DEATH"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEVERLY | Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2) |
| BOSTON | The Mother Church, as indicated above. |
| | Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2) |
| | Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4) |
| BRAINTREE | First Church, Washington Street (1-2) |
| CAMBRIDGE | First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3) |
| CHELSEA | First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4) |
| CONCORD | First Church, Monument Square (1-2) |
| DANVERS | Society, Masonic Building (1-5) |
| DEDHAM | First Church, 610 High Street (1-2) |
| HINGHAM | First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6) |
| HYDE PARK | See above, Boston, Third Church |
| LEXINGTON | First Church, Forest Street (1-2) |
| LYNN | First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3) |
| MALDEN | First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7) |
| MARBLEHEAD | First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2) |
| MEDFORD | First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4) |
| MELROSE | First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3) |
| NEEDHAM | First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4) |
| NEWTON | First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2) |
| NORWOOD | First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2) |
| QUINCY | First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2) |
| READING | First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4) |
| ROXBURY | See above, Boston, Second Church |
| SALEM | First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2) |
| SOMERVILLE | First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2) |
| WALTHAM | First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Weerd Avenue (1-3) |
| WELLESLEY | First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3) |
| WEYMOUTH | Society, Masonic Temple (1-2) |
| WINCHESTER | First Church, 33 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2) |
| WINTHROP | First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3) |
| WOBURN | First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4) |

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
24 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

# Prices and Your Purse: Save Bags or Be Juggler

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, April 22

Now is the time to get used to carrying your purchases without wrapping. Peak of the paper shortage is expected in the next three to six months. Reuse of old boxes and bags will probably become common.

### Keep Tire Records

Keep your tire inspection records, even though the inspection requirement has been lifted. The form must still be presented to your ration board when you apply for gasoline or a tire ration.

### Camp Trip Hints

Parents enrolling their youngsters in summer camps are asked by the Office of Defense Transportation to choose a camp near home and to forego week-end bus and train trips to visit them, except in cases of absolute necessity.

### Oatmeal Price Rises

Oatmeal is going up—about three cents for a 20 ounce package, but it's all right with the Office of Price Administration which granted the rise in the face of substantial increases in raw-oat prices since March, 1942.

### How to Mend Clothes

Watch for stores to begin teaching modern housewives how to mend clothes and other things the way their grandmothers used to. It's part of a War Production Board conservation drive.

### Air-Mail Facts

The Post Office Department reports confusion over the new air-mail rates. All domestic air mail, whether addressed to civilians or members of the armed forces in this country takes eight cents per ounce. Only air mail that goes for six cents per half ounce is that bearing an Army post office (APO) number and that is routed through the postmaster at Presque Isle, New York City, Miami, New Orleans, Minneapolis, San Francisco, or Seattle; and mail addressed to a fleet Post office is routed through the postmaster at New York, San Francisco, or Seattle.

### Typewriters Released

OPA pointed to its release this week of typewriters from rationing as proof that it intends to relax rationing rules "whenever the situation warrants it." Coffee is the only other commodity taken off rationing thus far. Distribution of new typewriters will continue to be controlled by the War Production Board.

### Outlook for Butter

It is generally expected now that butter will be reduced from 16 to 12 points a pound beginning May 1. The need for more storage space for other foods, the smaller amount being taken by the armed forces plus increased production accounts for the contemplated reduction. More cows are being milked now than a year ago.

### Plenty of Lard

Shortening and rationed salad and cooking oils were made point free last week because of the large number of fat hogs throughout the country are producing plenty of cooking fats. Lard, used interchangeably with cooking oils, has been point free since last month.

### Demand for Lipsticks

Lipsticks are beginning to reappear in metal containers made of carbon steel unsuitable for war production. WPB figures indicate that in 1942 American women used 120,000,000 lipsticks. Manufacturers say they could sell 15 per cent more than they make.

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# 'Going to Services' in Floating Church

**Residents Going Up the Gangplank to Sunday Worship**

"Going to Sunday Services at the Protestant Episcopal Floating Church of Our Savior for Seamen" 1884, at the foot of Pike Street and the East River. Set designed and executed by Eugene and Andrew Dunkel, scenic artists, on view in a special exhibition, "Shipmates Ashore," New York in the sail and steam decade (1840-1850), at the Museum of the City of New York.

# New Hostel In Brooklyn To Aid Nisei

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 22 — A lodging house for the relocation of Japanese-American evacuees seeking permanent homes and jobs here will open in Brooklyn on May 10, according to George Rundquist, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese-Americans, organized by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The first hostel of its kind in the metropolitan area, the house is intended to give only temporary residence to the evacuees now being moved out of West Coast military areas.

The project is being undertaken jointly by the Brethren Service Committee, the service agency of the Church of the Brethren and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Negotiations are reported under way for acquisition of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity house, a three-story and basement structure on Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

To be patterned after homes operated in Chicago, Cleveland, Des Moines, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati, the hostel will be run by the Rev. Ralph Smeltzer, a minister of the Church of the Brethren, and Mrs. Smeltzer, both of whom directed the Chicago hostel.

Travel-weary evacuees, many of whom have little funds, Mr. Rundquist said, will be housed at a minimum rate of $1 a day for food and board. They will also have an opportunity, he added, to meet some of the 700 evacuees who have already found homes and jobs here.

Mr. Rundquist said that the War Relocation Authority had endorsed the hostel plan.

# 'Kickback' Inquiry In N. Y. Disclosed

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A City investigation into alleged kickbacks by private ambulance service operators to physicians was disclosed in Brooklyn Supreme Court recently when Justice Peter P. Smith denied an application to quash a subpoena requiring an ambulance service proprietor to testify at proceedings.

Edgar Bomberger, City Commissioner of Investigations, confirmed existence of the inquiry and said it concerned "certain physicians in Queens General Hospital in connection with charges they received kickbacks from private ambulance services in the admission of patients to the Hospital."

He said the investigation had been ordered by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at the request of Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker.

The application to quash the subpoena was brought by Harry Weiner, owner of an ambulance and oxygen service who had been ordered to appear with his records to testify at the investigation.

# Dramatic Waterfront Scenes Of Century Ago Now on View

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 22—Dramatic waterfront scenes of a century ago, peopled with characters wearing authentic costumes of 1844, form a main feature of a special exhibition, "Shipmates Ashore"—The Sail-Steam Decade in New York (1840-1850) are now on view at the Museum of the City of New York.

The exhibition is in honor of the centennial celebration of the Seaman's Church Institute of New York and is sponsored by the Institute, the museum, and the Marine Museum of the City of New York. It will remain on view through July 2.

Three life-sized sets show various activities along the New York waterfront of the era. Two of these were designed by Gordon Grant, the marine artist, and one by Eugene and Andrew Dunkel, scenic artists, who executed all of the sets.

The first scene shows the Protestant Episcopal Floating Chapel, predecessor of the Seamen's Church Institute, moored to a bulkhead at the foot of Pike Street, East River, with seamen, ladies, and children going up the gangplank to Sunday worship. The original of the chapele was in that location from 1844 to 1866.

The second depicts the interior of a waterfront saloon where a sailor is being shanghaied, as was prevalent at that time. The third portrays workmen in a shop of a typical East River shipyard, with a packet ship under construction in the background.

Hundreds of other items, including ship models, paintings, and prints lent by prominent old New York families and organizations, are also on view. President Roosevelt has lent two ship models—the Flying Cloud, a clipper designed by Donald McKay and launched in 1851, and the Rainbow, designed by John Griffiths and launched in 1845.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has lent a model of one of Commodore Vanderbilt's paddle-wheel steamboats, and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt a model and painting of the Red Star line Liverpool packet ship, the "St. Andrews."

# Fraser Sees Accord On Use of Bases

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand said recently that "no difficulties are anticipated" in negotiations on future use of bases constructed by the United States on Pacific islands under New Zealand control.

Mr. Fraser emphasized at a press conference that questions of territorial adjustment and air and defense bases in the area are subject to diplomatic settlement.

He said he personally would like to see a conference of nations interested in the South Pacific called as soon as possible, and would be pleased if Secretary of State Cordell Hull would take the initiative. He will discuss this idea with Mr. Hull, he said, and take it up with British officials when he arrives there for a conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers.


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# Two Shifts Urged to Ease Labor Dearth

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 22—First it was weapons, now it is manpower that is America's major bottleneck. First it was a machine-tool shortage that forced round-the-clock usage of every available war-producing machine. Now it is the men to work those machines, not the machines themselves that are scarce. And with the shift in emphasis from machines to men has come a partial solution at least to today's manpower problem: A switch-over from a three-shift eight-hour day to a two-shift 10-hour or nine-hour day, i. e., a fuller use of presently-employed manpower.

Advocates of this remedy for today's manpower shortage, among whom Senator Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas, is a leading exponent, point to the success experienced by the Navy which switched its yards and air bases from three shifts to two shifts a day of nine hours each. They cite cases of airplane plants which have voluntarily changed to a two-shift 10-hour day and actually stepped up production.

The reasons why one can get more results on a per hour basis from two 10-hour shifts than three eight-hour shifts are fairly obvious.

In the first place that third shift, known as the "graveyard shift" or night shift, has proved the least efficient. Some students of the problem figure that the efficient utilization of manpower, the output of that shift as compared to that of the two day shifts is only about 50 per cent. Workers, despite extra incentives to work the night shift, tire of it quickly and are more disposed to be absent.

Also, there is a psychological factor involved which is of tremendous significance according to one authority. Under the two-shift plan John Jones turns his machine over to Pete Brown and then the next day John Jones takes it back from Pete Brown. That close relationship of the two men to each other and their jointly used machine is maintained. But put in a third man, between John Jones and Pete Brown and that chain of continuity in personal relations is lost.

Then under a three-shift 8-hour day it is generally impossible to get in more than 48 hours a week. There is a rigidity to production, an inflexibility that is confining. But under a two-shift 10-hour system if it is suddenly necessary to step up production for a short period workers can put in an extra hour without impinging on the next shift.

Benches, tools, and machines need to be cleaned up and readied for the next shift only twice instead of three times. Lunch hours cut into the three-shift system so that on a six-day basis a worker cannot possibly put in more than 45 hours a week. But under a two-shift system a worker can still work 9 or 10 hours if need be and get in a half-hour lunch period as well.

A two-shift basis whether it be on a 9 or 10-hour system means fatter weekly pay envelopes for the workers. They work longer hours, it is true, but the overtime rates compensate. The Navy has found the two-shift system generally approved by the unions involved.

The Navy has a couple of yards on the West Coast in which it has not adopted the two-shift plan. The major reason there, and one which could apply elsewhere is that so many of the workers live at some distance from the yards that when their travel time is added to their working time their hours from home take the better part of a day.

In one eastern yard, the Navy explained its preference for the two-shift arrangement by saying that the longer use of key or skilled workers set a faster pace for the rest of the shift.

This has meant a substantial increase in production by the same number of workers who had been on three shifts.

It has been charged that labor unions have obstructed a fuller use of the two-shift system. Certainly in the shipyards that has not been evident from Navy reports. But then the Navy's workday is nine hours, not 10, as is frequently suggested as the substitute for the eight-hour day. Labor's opposition would rather seem to come from its concept of a longer work day, particularly the 10-hour shift, as fatiguing over any stretch of time on the worker.


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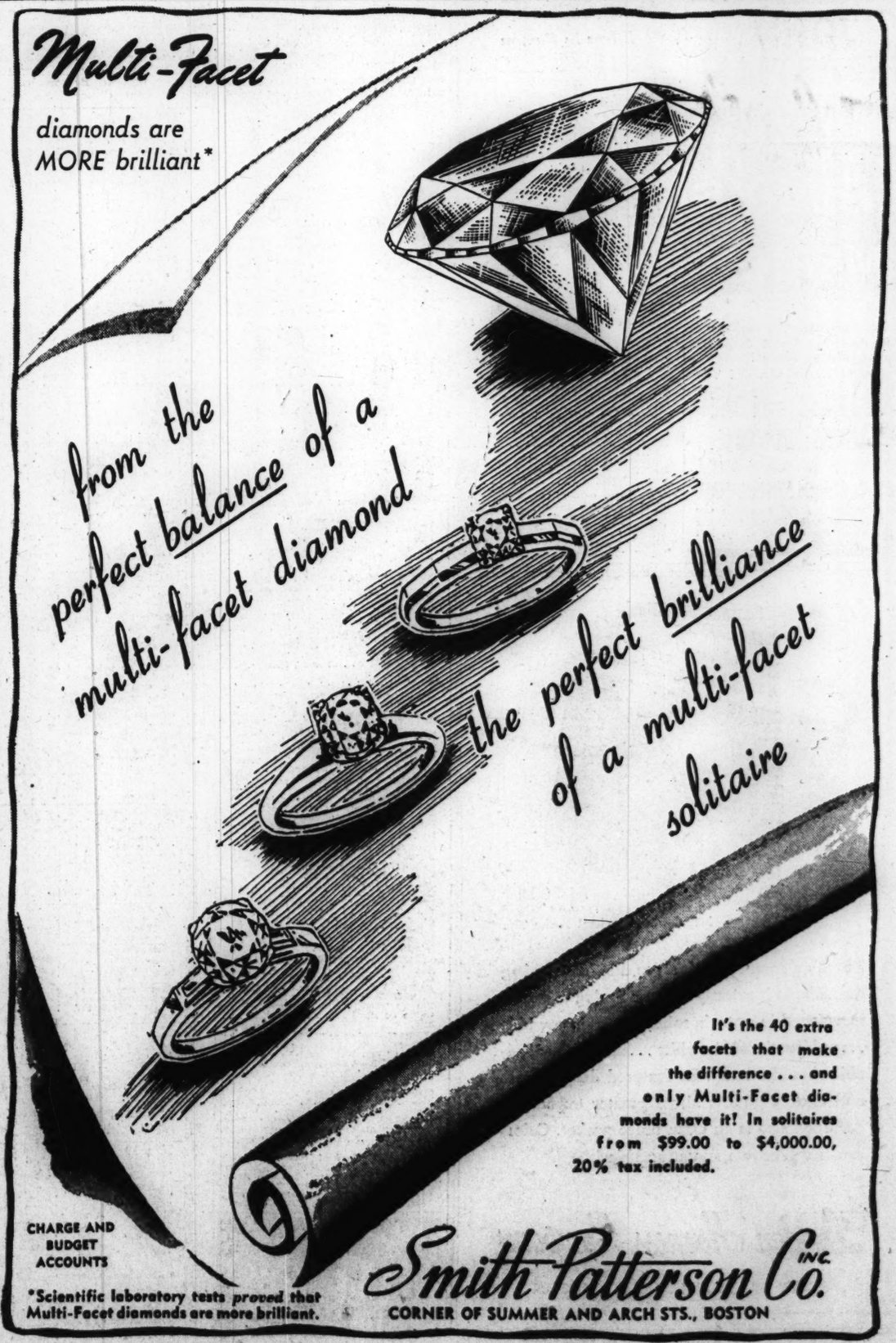

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# Symphonic Tribute to Russia

By L. A. Sloper

Soviet Russia is being honored at this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the last pair but one of the season. The Eighth Symphony of Shostakovitch had its first performance here at yesterday afternoon's concert. The second number on the program is Khatchatourian's Piano Concerto, introduced last fall, with William Kapell again as soloist.

Last season, when Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, dedicated to the Soviet people, was performed, Dr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with what he described as the Russian National Anthem. It turned out to be the "Internationale." Yesterday's program listed "The National Anthem of Soviet Russia." But this meant something else. The Kremlin has abandoned the "Internationale" along with the Comintern, and the Russian National Anthem now is really national, though not, we suppose, Tsarist.

At last year's concert celebrating the Soviets' 25th anniversary, the program book contained a message from Dr. Koussevitzky hailing the Red Army and the Red Fleet as "Defenders of the Motherland"; and listed six Soviet composers whose music had been performed at these concerts. This week there is no written salutation from the conductor, but the list of Soviet composers has grown to nine. It is also reported that the Soviet Ambassador will attend tonight's concert.

But what of Shostakovitch's music? His Eighth Symphony is the second of a projected trilogy. The first of them, his Seventh, represented Defense, this one stands for Attack, and the third is expected to celebrate Victory.

The Eighth has much in common with the Seventh, although naturally it contains more of repose. Its first movement is an Adagio, which occupies one-half of the hour required to perform the work. The second is an Allegretto which lasts 10 minutes. The third, fourth and fifth, joined together, take up the rest of the time. The second and the third movements are both in common time, both march-like, and both in Scherzo style. The fourth is a Largo and the fifth another Allegretto.

That is to say, the Eighth, like the Seventh, is badly proportioned and lacking in balance and contrast as between the movements. Again, the Eighth is remarkable for containing passages of great beauty alongside the most banal material and obvious procedures. In this it resembles many another work of Shostakovitch. Finally, the symphony is much too long for the musical ideas it advances.

It would be easy, and meaningless, to provide a "program" for this symphony. Mr. Burk was discerning when he quoted in his program notes the composer's account of the philosophical content of the work: "Life is beautiful. All that is dark and ignominious will disappear; all that is beautiful will triumph."

The symphony undoubtedly profited greatly by its performance, which was magnificent. Never was the orchestra's tone more glorious, its flexibility more subtle, or its conductor more inspired. A little slip here and there in the brass could not impair the total effect. The reception was cordial.

A rehearing of the first movement of the Khatchatourian Concerto with Mr. Kapell at the piano confirmed an original impression of the exceptional talent of the soloist and the essential meretriciousness of the music.

# Harbor Workers Compensation Law Is Held Valid at All U. S. Bases

Extension of the scope of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to make its provisions applicable to land outside of the United States occupied and used by the Government for military purposes, was upheld by an opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, just made public at Boston.

The ruling reversed a decision of the Federal District Court in Puerto Rico, which comes under jurisdiction of the First Circuit, and which held that the Act providing compensation for injury or death in navigable waters of the United States did not apply in Puerto Rico.

Appeal from the District Court ruling was brought to the Circuit Court by the Royal Indemnity Co., an insurance company which paid disability compensation to a Puerto Rican employee of a contractor doing construction work for the United States in February, 1942, on land occupied and used by the Government for military purposes in Puerto Rico. The insurance company then brought action to recover for alleged negligence of the Puerto Rico Cement Corporation.

In reversing the Puerto Rican Court's decision, and ordering that the Royal Indemnity Company recover costs of the appeal, the Circuit Court opinion pointed out that it was the intent of Congress to extend provisions of the Act to defense bases without regard to any local compensation laws, and that one object was to "provide a system of workmen's compensation both uniform and adequate in all the far-flung places occupied and to be occupied by the United States for military purposes."

### *New Play for Wilbur*

"Career Angel," a new play by Gerard M. Murray, will open a brief engagement at the Wilbur Theater May 12, prior to Broadway. Glenn Anders and Whitford Kane will play the leading roles.

# Boston Paper Salvagers Make Record Five-Day Collections

Simultaneously with the announcement that Boston householders had set a new high record for the salvage of waste paper during the past five days, when they produced a total of 1,436,325 pounds, it was disclosed that the Bay State's 1,120,524 housewives could conserve enough waste paper daily to make 58,361 containers for 75mm. shells. They merely have to save one paper grocery bag a day, which would amount to 105,049 pounds.

Boston's Salvage Director George G. Hyland today released the figures covering total waste paper salvage collection for the past five days. Howard Coonley, Director of the Conservation Division, War Production Board, gave out the "save-a-bag-a-day" figures.

The previous high record for the reclamation of waste paper in Boston was made last month, when residents put out 1,224,865 pounds of paper for the salvage collectors.

Totals of 492,840 pounds of waste paper and 108,000 pounds of scrap tin were collected yesterday in the last four wards of the City: Ward 19, Jamaica Plain; Ward 20, West Roxbury and Roslindale, and Wards 21 and 22, Allston and Brighton. Last month, 413,960 pounds of paper and 113,300 pounds of tin were collected in these wards.

Both Mayor Tobin and Salvage Director Hyland expressed satisfaction with the results of the waste paper drive, and directed appeals to residents of the City, urging them to begin now saving and salvaging paper for next month's collections.

### Hull Airman Decorated

NORFOLK, Va., April 22 (AP)—For extraordinary achievement in aerial combat, the Distinguished Flying Cross was presented to Lieut. Donald Montrose McDonald, of Hull, Mass., yesterday at a ceremony at Norfolk Army Airfield.

Lieutenant McDonald, who made 10 fighter sorties between March 29 and April 15, and 10 more between Aug. 13 and Aug. 26, 1943, also was awarded the Air Medal and an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal.

# Promotions Offered in Marine Lines

Promotion for junior engineers and navigators in the American Merchant Marine is offered to licensed officers who have sailed "on their licenses" for six months or more, and who are willing to give 30 days to intensified study.

A special school has been set up by the United States Maritime Service at the Brandeis Vocational High School, 25 Warrenton Street, Boston, under direction of Lieut. R. H. Terry.

Engineers are urgently needed for the rapidly growing merchant fleet, and Third Assistant Engineers as well as Second Assistant Engineers are urged to prepare to obtain a higher-grade license at the United States Maritime Service Upgrade School and be paid while doing it.

Deck officers are granted similar privileges, with Third Mates and Second Mates entitled to prepare for examination for a higher-grade license.

Pay for officers while preparing for licenses as Second Mates or Second Assistant Engineers will be that of a Lieutenant, (jg), in the Maritime Service scale during their 30-day training period. Those preparing for licenses as chief mates or First Assistant Engineers will be paid at the rate of a full Lieutenant.

### Wharfage Tariff Issued

Wharfage Tariff No. 4, has been issued by the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., operators of commercial shipping business over the Army Base Terminal, South Boston. It cancels Tariff No. 3, and covers wharfage charges applicable on freight discharged from or delivered to water carriers over the ocean terminals at Boston operated by this company. Because of war conditions, however the tariff is temporarily suspended and notices will be given to those using the piers when the rules will become applicable.

### Shipping Dinner

Proper preparation of merchandise for shipping will be stressed at a meeting at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester next Monday, sponsored by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and known as "Perfect Shipping Month" dinner. William H. Day of Boston, chairman of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, is to be one of the speakers.

Observance of "Perfect Shipping Month" in April of recent years is credited by transportation

### Log of the Port of Boston

### Goes Into Army

Another Boston shipping man has answered the call of Uncle Sam for war work. C. Campbell Patterson, a partner in the steamship agency of Patterson, Wylde & Co., has been commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Transport Service.

### Trawler Back

After serving in the war effort, the 140-foot Boston steam trawler Hekla, recently granted an "honorable discharge" and returned to Boston has been sold to Irving Usen Company, Boston fish producers, processors, and dealers, and will be rehabilitated as a fishing vessel for swelling the receipts of fresh fish at this port. The Hekla, still dressed in camouflage is at the Boston Fish Pier undergoing the restoration of fishing equipment and will be re-named the Belmont 11. The Irving Usen Company built a steel trawler named the Belmont which entered the Boston fishing fleet in 1941. That was one of the vessels taken over by the Government. The Hekla was built at Boston in 1928 and was formerly owned and skippered by Capt. Magnus Magnusson.

### Merchant Marine Flags

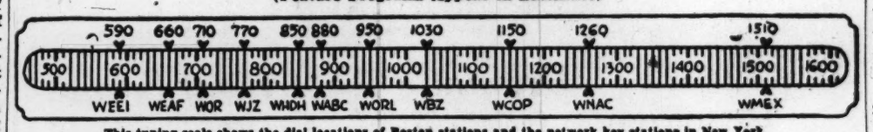
Service flags have now been authorized for members of the American Merchant Marine. The War Shipping Administration announces that the flag design is a white star or stars on a rectangular blue field upon which is a white broadside silhouette of a Victory Ship. Families of officers and men in the merchant service are authorized to display the new service flag.

### "It's an Ill Wind . . ."

Even a shipwreck is converted to use in the widely-spreading efficiency program of Uncle Sam at war. One of the new Liberty Ships, the Gaspar de Portola, which ran aground while en route from Panama to Key West last June, and was judged unfit for further sea service, has been earmarked for the Coast Guard for use in training personnel in firefighting and safety at sea. The craft is now inactive in the James River, and will be turned over to the Fort McHenry, Maryland, training station of the Coast Guard shortly. **Leon Stone**

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 Theater of Today: | Newscast | News; Man on the Farm | Yankee House Party | Musical program |
| 12:15 Mady Christians. | Bond Wagon Quiz | Man on the Farm | News service | Musical program |
| 12:30 Stars Over Hollywood: Anna Sten | National Farm & Home Hour: speakers; music | Man on the Farm; News Weather; Liebert | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music |
| 12:45 | | | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music |
| 1:00 Grand Central Station: dr; News | "WACS You Know" | 'Here's to Youth': dr. | Studio speaker | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | "WACS You Know" | "Communities Respond" | Air Medal Awards | Invitation to Opera |
| 1:30 Country Journal | Allen Roth's Music | "The Baxters"; drama | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | Parade of Bands |
| 1:45 Country Journal | Fishermen's program | News service | Baseball season opens | Parade of Bands |
| 2:00 'Of Men & Books': | Serenade to Spring | First Service Command | Boston Braves-Philadel- | You Shall Have Music. |
| 2:15 J T Frederick, con | "A to Z in Novelty" | Performance: mus.; dr | phia Blue Jays baseball | You Shall Have Music. |
| 2:30 News service | Metropolitan Opera: | Weekend Function | game | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:45 Across Caribbean | Verdi's "The Masked | Weekend Function | Boston Braves-Philadel- | News service |
| 3:00 Victory F. O. B.: | Ball'; Jan Peerce; | New England Junior | phia Blue Jays baseball | Mystery Melodies |
| 3:15 speaker: music | Leonard Warren; Zin- | Town Meeting | game | Mystery Melodies |
| 3:30 Philadelphia Orch.: | ka Milanov; Kerstin | Adventures in Research | Boston Braves-Philadel- | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 Eugene Ormandy; | Thorberg; supporting | "Men Make the Navy" | phia baseball game | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Lionel Barrymore's | cast; Bruno Walter, | "Preview of Tomorrow" | Adrian Rollini's Trio | Allen Miller's Orch. |
| 4:15 "In Memoriam" | conductor | "Preview of Tomorrow" | Sports program | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 4:30 News: "Follies" | Metropolitan Opera | Doctors at War: drama | Glen Young's Orchestra | Erskine Butterfield's Or |
| 4:45 Evelyn Howe, mc | Metropolitan Opera | Doctors at War: drama | Musical Roundup | Eddy Duchin's Orch. |
| 5:00 Corliss Archer: dr. | Metropolitan Opera | 'Your America': Music; | Navy Bulletin Board: | Glenn Miller's Orch. |
| 5:15 Corliss Archer: dr. | Metropolitan Opera | Josef Goestner, cond. | Glen Gray's Orchestra | Dick Stabile's Orch. |
| 5:30 'Mother & Dad': dr | Metropolitan Opera | 'Story to Order' | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Bobby Byrne's Orch. |
| 5:45 'Mother & Dad': dr | Nancy Martin, songs | 'Starring Curt Massey' | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | News service |
| 6:00 "Page One": News | WHDH Studio Orch. | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Musicale |
| 6:15 People's Platform: | WHDH Studio Orch. | M'k Twain's Adventures | Digest; Snapshots | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 Postwar Empl'ym't | News service | Sports Roundup | Musical Rendezvous | Studio speaker |
| 6:45 World Today News | Leon Henderson | Servicemen Interviewed | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 Lionel Barrymore: | Baseball scores; "Gas- | "The American Story": | American Eagles in | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Mayor of Town" | light Harmonies"; s'gs | 'Colonial Experience' | Britain: interviews | News service |
| 7:30 Bob Hawks Th'ks | Dorothy Kirsten; Allan | "Ellery Queen": drama | "Confidentially Yours" | Ann Nigro, piano |
| 7:45 to the Vics | Jones; Jay Blackton mc | "Ellery Queen": drama | Fred Lang, news | Paul Mann's Orch. |
| 8:00 Groucho Marx Va- | Early Am. Dance Music | 'Abie's Irish Rose': com | Moods for Moderns | Religious program |
| 8:15 riety show; guests | Edward Tomlinson | 'Abie's Irish Rose': com | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Religious program |
| 8:30 "Inner Sanctum": | Boston Symphony Or.: | 'Truth or Consequence'; | 'The Cisco Kid': drama | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Mystery dr.: News | Dr. Koussevitzky, cond | Harry von Zell, m. c. | 'The Cisco Kid': drama | Royal Light Quartet |
| 9:00 'Your Hit Parade': | Shostakovich's Eighth | National Barn Dance; | Chicago Theater: Mari- | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Symphony | comedy; songs; orch. | on Claire; Gilbert Rus- | Double Concerto |
| 9:30 Or; Frank Sinatra | Eddy Howard's Orch. | "Can You Top This?"; | sell in Offenbach's | Classical Album: Brahms |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Dance or.: 'Quick Quiz' | comedy quiz | "Tales of Hoffmann" | Double Concerto |
| 10:00 Serenade"; music | Leland Stowe, comments | Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood | R. A. Gunnison, news | News service |
| 10:15 Correction, Please: | Hon. Joseph B. Ely | guest, Adolphe Menjou | Detective Mystery dr. | Al West's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Jay C Flippen, mc | Salon orchestra | 'Grand Old Opry': Hill- | Detective Mystery dr. | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 10:45 Network speaker | Sammy Kayes' Orch. | billy show; W Ford, mc | Music; Weather | Russ Morgan's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Weather | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Louis Armstrong's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Unrationed Jam" | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Weather; Hum & Strum | California Melodies | Charlie Spivak's Orch. |
| 11:30 'Casey, Press Photographer': drama | Fishermen's program | "I Sustain the Wings"; | Duke Ellington's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | D'Artega's Presents | Capt Glenn Miller Band | Al Trace's Orchestra | Day's End: News |

## Sunday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 News; Organ music | Church services | Invitation to the Waltz | Young People's Church | |
| 8:15 Organ Fantasies | Newscast | News service; Weather | of the Air: speakers | |
| 8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song | Religious program | Boone County Neighb'rs | Radio Carollers | "Wake Up Smiling" |
| 8:45 Circle | "The Breakfast Table" | Boone County Neighb'rs | News service | News service |
| 9:00 News of the World | Newscast | World News Roundup | Religious program | Waltz Time |
| 9:15 E. Power Biggs: | Variety Music: Samuel | Church School of Air | Religious program | Religious program |
| 9:30 organ recital | Fisher, conductor | NBC String Quartet | Network program | Religious program |
| 9:45 Religious program | Variety music | NBC String Quartet | Network program | Morning Melodies |
| 10:00 Church of the Air | Israel Varieties: drama | National Radio Pulpit | Radio Bible Class | Morning Melodies |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Israel Varieties: drama | National Radio Pulpit | Radio Bible Class | Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 Wings Over Jordan: | Park Street Church | Words and Music | Weather; Symphonietta | Manner: Recordings |
| 10:45 Hymns: spirituals | Services: speaker | Words and Music | "Symphonietta" | Tremont Temple Serv- |
| 11:00 News: Blue Jacket | Park Street Church | Rhapsody of Rockies | Service from Cathedral | ices: speaker |
| 11:15 Choir: Dan O'Neil | Services; speaker | Rhapsody of Rockies | Church of St. Paul; | Tremont Temple Serv- |
| 11:30 Invitation to Learn- | Park Street Church | Labor Speaks | speaker | ices: speaker |
| 11:45 ing; guest papel | Services; speaker | Marion Loveridge, songs | Cath. Ch. of St. Paul | Tremont Temple |
| 12:00 News service | Italian music | News; Weather; Music | Reviewing Stand: 'India | News report |
| 12:15 I T M'Donald, news | Newscast | Junior Bridge Builders | and the War' | King Sisters, songs |
| 12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call: | Matinee of Yesterday | Stradivari Orchestra; | Religious program | Drama and Music |
| 12:45 'Dickens' London' | Matinee of Yesterday | Paul Lavalle, conduct. | Religious program | Drama and Music |
| 1:00 Beacon St. Window | Seth's Village Canteen | News service | News service | Comedy Trials: drama |
| 1:15 Musical program | 'Magic Carpet of Music' | "Labor for Victory" | Herb Lewis, songs | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 Edward R. Murrow | Cavalcade of Song | U. Chicago Roundtable: | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 Rep. C. E. Merrow | Cavalcade of Song | "Foreign Policy" | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited' | Cavalcade of Song | 'Those We Love': drama | Religious program | Three-Quarter Time |
| 2:15 Joseph Cotten | Cavalcade of Song | 'Those We Love': drama | Religious program | Three-Quarter Time |
| 2:30 World News Today | Religious program | John Charles Thomas; | Religious program | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 World News; Songs | Newscast | orchestra; chorus; talk | Religious program | gram; talk; music |
| 3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic: | 'The Life of Riley': dr. | World News; Upton | "Thanks to America": | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 Artur Rodzinski, | with William Bendix | Close; Roy Shields Or. | J. Sebastian, h'rm'nica | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 cond.; Vladimir | "Hot Copy"; drama | 'The Army Hour': pick- | Quiz of Two Cities | Religious program |
| 3:45 Horowitz, pianist; | "Hot Copy"; drama | ups from Training Cen- | Quiz of Two Cities | Religious program |
| 4:00 Rachmaninoff's 3d | Musical Poll of Hits | ters throughout the | Wide Horizons: Eddie | Religious program |
| 4:15 Concerto D minor | Musical Poll of Hits | world; speakers | Dowling; spkr; music | Religious program |
| 4:30 Andre Kostelanetz; | Anna Kaskas; Morton | Lands of the Free: Don- | 'Ah Lincoln's Story'; dr | Religious program |
| 4:45 L Byron; K Baker | Bowe; Wilfred Pelletier | donia; speaker; News | 'Lincoln Out on a Limb' | Religious program |
| 5:00 Family Hour: G. | Mary Small Revue; | NBC Symphony Orch.; | "Green Valley, U.S.A": | News; Victory Garden' |
| 5:15 Swarthout; Reed | guest: Victor Borge | Dr. Frank Black, con.; | Gertrude Lawrence | Religious program |
| 5:30 Kennedy; chorus | Musical Steelmakers | Rachmaninoff Memorial | "Adventures of Bull- | Religious program |
| 5:45 Wom f'm Nowhere | Musical Steelmakers | Concert | dog Drummond"; dr. | Religious program |
| 6:00 Herbert Marshall | 'Radio Hall of Fame'; | Dramatic sketch | 'Roosty of the AAF': dr | Tremont Temple Twi- |
| 6:15 in mystery drama | Eddie Cantor; Nora | Dramatic sketch | with S. Sgt. Wm. Tracy | light Services; speaker |
| 6:30 America in Air | Martin; Guy Kibbee; | 'The Great Gildersleeve' | Upton Close, comments | Religious drama |
| 6:45 America in Air | B. Eckstein; A. Rollini | dr. with Harold Peary | Baseball news | Religious drama |
| 7:00 William Shirer | News commentator | Jack Benny Show: May- | Old - Fashioned Revival | Classical Album: Bee- |
| 7:15 Perry Como, songs | Dorothy Thompson | or J. Cornett, Vancouver | Hour: speaker | thoven's Violin Con- |
| 7:30 "We, the People": | Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly, | Bandwagon: Celeste | Old - Fashioned Revival | certo in D |
| 7:45 Lord Halifax | m. c.; Larry Adler, gst | Holm; orchestra; News | Hour; speaker | Classical Album |
| 8:00 Walter Pidgeon dr; | Greenfield Vill'ge Chapel | Edgar Bergen; C. Mc- | A. L. Alexander Media- | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:15 Virginia Bruce in | Baseball scores; Music. | Carthy; Clyde Beatty. | tion Board: Human in- | Services: speaker |
| 8:30 "Crime Doctor": | Mack Harrell; Dorothy | "One Man's Family" | terest pgm: g'st pan'l | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:45 drama; News | Kirsten; chorus; orch | "One Man's Family" | Gabriel Heatter, news | Services: speaker |
| 9:00 Radio Reader's Di- | Walter Winchell | Manhattan Merry - Go - | Orquesta Tipica Mexi- | Old - Fashioned Revival |
| 9:15 rest; dr.; music | Chamber Music Society | Round: orch.; songs | cana; F. M. Hernandes | Hour: speaker |
| 9:30 Fred Allen & Co.; | of Lower Basin Street | American Album of | con.; symphonic con- | Old - Fashioned Revival |
| 9:45 Oscar Levant | Hollywood Reporter | Familiar Music | cert Mexican folk s'ngs | Hour: speaker |
| 10:00 Take It or Leave | "Music in Review" | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | Cedric Foster, news | News; Baseball scores |
| 10:15 It': quiz program | "Music in Review" | Or.; Mar. Christiansen | The Good-Will Hour: | Irish Melodies |
| 10:30 "Adventures of the | "Musical Autograph"; | Bob Crosby & Co.; Les | John J. Anthony, cond | Fan Americana |
| 10:45 Thin Man": dr | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Tremayne; guest solo | The Good-Will Hour | Voice of the Army |
| 11:00 News; Rideout | Newscast | News; Weather; Organ | News service | Dick Haymes, songs |
| 11:15 "Unrationed Jam" | "Yanks in the Orient" | News of the World | Old - Fashioned Revival | Todd Grant, news |
| 11:30 Hal MacIntyre's Or | Bergner; Schildkraut; | Pacific Story; Drama; | Hour; speaker | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Hal MacIntyre's Or | Calhern; 'Fighters All' | Myth of Son of Heaven | Old-Fashioned Revival | Day's End; News |

## Monday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX—1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 "Honeymoon Hill" | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Road of Life"; sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 "Second Husband" | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | New England Cupboard | "Music for You" |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | News comments | "Brave Tomorrow"; sk. | Yankee House Party | Words and Music |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum"; sketch | Imogene Wolcott; Trio | News service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith; talk | Newscast | News; Marvin Behrens | Boake Carter, news | "Dude Ranch" |
| 12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | "You're Telling Us" | News service | "Dude Ranch"; News |
| 12:30 'Helen Trent' | National Farm & Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Hollywood: Musical | Drama and Music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: music; talks | program | Roundup | Drama and Music |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Baukhage Talking, news | "The Little Show"; Ra- | Ray Dady, news com. | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Danny Cavanaugh | kov's Orchestra; songs | Jack Berch's Orchestra | Invitation to the Opera |
| 1:30 B. Flynn, news | Danny Cavanaugh | Carl Caruso, news | Vincent Lopez's Orch. | Treasury Salute |
| 1:45 The Goldbergs: sk | Fishermen's program | "Luncheon with Salvy" | Cedric Foster, news | "America Sings" |
| 2:00 Portia Faces Life | "Listen, Milady" | "The Guiding Light": sk. | Musical Roundup | "Curtain Time," with |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food | "Today's Children": sk. | "Yankee Kitchen" | Betty Dubrow |
| 2:30 Serial drama | "Ladies, Be Seated" | Light of the World | "Yankee Kitchen" | The Pepper Shaker |
| 2:45 'Perry Mason': sk | "Ladies, Be Seated" | Hymns of All Churches | "Mutual Goes Calling" | News; Farm and Home |
| 3:00 'Mary Marlin': sk | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America': sk | Sheelah Carter, news | Music; 'Be Kind to Ani- |
| 3:15 Across Caribbean | Dramatic Sketch: | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Piano-organ recital | mals' Week |
| 3:30 News: 'Snapshots' | Dramatic Sketch; Jew- | Pepper Young's Family | Variety show | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 "Help Wanted" | ish Philanthropies; Or | 'Right to Happiness' | Across the Footlights | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee | Popular music program | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | News; L. Armstrong's Or |
| 4:15 guest stars; News | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Johnny Neblett's Pgm. | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 4:30 'A Good Parent' | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 4:45 Army Infrm.: Date | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Widder Brown': sketch | Bob Stanley's Orch. | J. Manning, troubadour |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Ev. Howe, mc | "Easy Rhythms" | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; 'Victory Garden' |
| 5:15 | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | "We Love and Learn" | "Archie Andrews"; dr. | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 Arthur Godfrey | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | "Chick Carter"; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 American Women | "Captain Midnight"; sk | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 News comments | Terry and Pirates | News; Godfrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dance music |
| 6:15 L. Murray's Music | News Highlights | K Ivers; Swingcopators | Sports; Snapshots | Dance music |
| 6:30 Musically Yours | "Jerry and Sky" | "Jesting With Jesters" | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Marseh | Waltz Time: Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "I Love a Mystery" | Horace Heidt's Show | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:15 Ed. Sullivan Int. | music; drama | News of the World | Terry's Tunes | Richard Salinger: news |
| 7:30 "Blondie": sketch | "The Lone Ranger"; | Mark Twain Adventures | John W. McCormack; | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 "Blondie": sketch | western dramatization. | John Barry, comments | Clyde Lucas' Orch. | Clement Norton, talk |
| 8:00 "Vox Pop": inter. | Paul Neilson, news | Cavalcade of America: | Cecil Brown, news | "Men Make the Navy" |
| 8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter. | "Lum 'n' Abner" | T. Mitchell; G. Coulouris | Fulton Oursler Reports | Paul Mann's Orchestra |
| 8:30 "Gay 90s Revue"; | "Blind Date"; Arlene | Richard Crooks, tenor; | "Sherlock Holmes"; dr. | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Music; Bill Henry | Frances, m. c. | Howard Barlow, cond. | B. Rathbone; N. Bruce | Civil Service Reports |
| 9:00 Theater: Charles | "Counterspy"; drama | Marian Anderson, songs | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Cho- |
| 9:15 Laughton; M. O'Sul- | "Counterspy"; drama | Donald Voorhees' Orch. | "Return of Nick Carter" | pin; Piano music |
| 9:30 livan; E. Barrier; | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | "Information Please"; | Paul Winchell; J. Ma- | Classical Album: Cho- |
| 9:45 'This Land Is Mine' | Dance orch.; Drama | Clifton Fadiman, mc | honey; I. Carpenter; or | pin; Piano music |
| 10:00 Guild: Bergen-Mc- | Raymond Gram Swing | Josephine Antoine; | Henry Gladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 Carthy; Snow White | "Top of the Evening | Rheinhold Schmidt; or. | "Mysterious Traveler"; | Boston Conservatory |
| 10:30 Showtime: Variety | "The Symphonette"; M. | "Dr. I. Q" Quiz Show; | with Maurice Tarplin. | Al Donahue's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Johnny Morgan | Piastro, conductor | Jimmy McClain, mc | Music; Weather | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Weather | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Shep Field's Orchestra |
| 11:15 "Unrationed Jam" | Vincent Lopez' Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | George Hamilton's Or. | Jan Garber's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Jerry Wald's Orch. | Fishermen's program | Music You Want | "Radio Newsreel" | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Jerry Wald's Orch. | Hawaiian music; News | Music You Want | Count Basie's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

# Entertainment Timetable

### *Theaters*

**Shubert**—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Colonial**—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

**Wilbur**—"Pick-up Girl," melodrama by Elsa Shelley. Featuring William Harrigan, Pamela Rivers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### *Music*

**Symphony Hall**—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

**Tomorrow**

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Concert by Raya Garbousova, cellist; Valentin Pavlovsky, accompanist. 2.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter**—"The Great Mr. Handel," Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

**Keith Memorial**—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:30 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.

**Kenmore**—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:40, 9. "Quiet Wedding," 1:10, 4:30, 8.

**Majestic**—"Snow White." 8:38, 10:11, 11:49 a. m., 1:27, 3:05, 4:43, 6:21, 7:59, 9:37.

**Metropolitan**—"Buffalo Bill," Joel Mccrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

**Modern**—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

**Orpheum**—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

**Paramount**—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.

**RKO-Boston**—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.

**Scollay**—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

**State**—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

**South Station Theater**—"Memphis Belle," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:40, 6:50, 9. "March of Time and shorts.

**Mystic**: "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

**Strand**: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:20, 9:30. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

**Maplewood**: "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:12, 5:14, 8:16 "Mister Big," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 3:33, 6:35, 9:37.

**Orpheum**: "South of the Border," Gene Autry. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "All Baba and the 40 Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD — Medford**: "The Lodger," George Sanders, Merle Oberon. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrew Sisters.

**Fellaway**: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

**MELROSE — Melrose**: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Beautiful But Broke."

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "So's Your Uncle," Billy Burke, Donald Woods. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Million Dollar Kid,"

# Y.W.C.A. Playroom Keeps Teen-Agers Off Streets

Women's Activities

The Boston Y. W. C. A.'s new second-floor playroom is proving a popular spot with sub-teen-agers. Every afternoon about 35 youngsters from the surrounding neighborhood drop in at 140 Clarendon Street to enjoy games, dancing, and handicrafts, not to mention a beverage and cookies.

They are unobstrusively guided in their play by members of the student department, who take the attitude that they, too, are playing. The result is that a good time is had by all—and 30 to 40 fewer little girls are dodging autos and getting into mischief in near-by streets.

Most of the girls who take turns counseling are students from Boston University and Simmons College. Meeting weekly to study community problems, they decided that they were not sufficiently experienced or skilled to help much with the juvenile delinquency situation. But they felt they could do something to provide better recreation for some of the nine, ten, and eleven-year-olds. This was the age group they discovered for which the least was being done.

After studying for several months to prepare themselves for the job of supervising the youngsters, they initiated the playroom as their war service project a little over a month ago. The project has already proved its worth in the opinion of Miss Elizabeth Jones, formerly head of the Student Department and now Membership and Program Director.

Invitations were sent to near-by schools and most of the youthful visitors are from the local neighborhood. Many of the same girls come every day so the supervisors have to maintain a good deal of continuity about the program. While the youngsters will be helped to get a better understanding of their community and have been doing some sewing for China Relief, the chief emphasis is on play. Everything is informal, and the girls seem to enjoy active games and dancing most. Now that the weather is getting better they are looking forward to some hikes in the new near future.

### Books Across the Sea

"What the English Want to Know About the Americans" is a question which Basil Mathews will do his best to answer at a dinner meeting of the Boston Circle of Books Across the Sea at the College Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. May Lamberton Becker, editor of "The Readers' Guide" of the New York Herald Tribune, will discuss "The Purposes and Accomplishments of Books Across the Sea."

### Monday Programs

**Brookline Woman's Club**—The annual meeting will be held at the Women's Republican Club at 11 a. m. Among the guests at luncheon will be Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Second Vice-President of the State Federation; Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Past President of the Federation, and Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Fourth District Director. Mrs. John X. Nolan is Chairman of the day.

**Boston Ruskin Club**—Operatic concert arranged by Mme. Luisa Tosi, Chairman of the Music Committee, at the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

**Newton Federation of Women's Clubs**—Annual meeting, Newtonville Woman's Club House, 12:30 p. m.

## International Relations Institute To Meet at Wellesley in June

Returning to the Wellesley College campus for its 13th annual session, after meeting last summer at the Andover Newton Theological School, the New England Institute of International Relations this year will take as its theme "The Price of an Enduring Peace." According to an announcement by the Director, Leslie H. Barrett of Cambridge, the Institute will open on June 20, and continue through June 29.

More than ever this year, because of obstacles to vacation trips of prewar length, and because of vastly increased interest in international relations and their effects at home, it is expected that numbers of New Englanders will choose to make this 10-day period on the picturesque shores of Lake Waban part of their summer holiday. As in earlier years, round table groups, informal discussions on the shady lawns, and a lecture series, will be interspersed with opportunities for outdoor recreation, and social events indoors.

The primary purpose of these institutes, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, is to be of service to community leaders, such as teachers, club leaders, students and church workers, by giving them background information and contacts valuable to them in their own work.

## Charitable Irish Society To Hear Military Men

Military representatives will speak and a military band will play at the coming meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, Monday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock in the Copley-Plaza, when members of the Society in the service will be honored.

Addresses will be given by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant First Naval District, and Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, Commanding General, Boston Port of Embarkation. Music will be played by the Boston Port of Embarkation Band Ensemble, conducted by Chief Warrant Officer Carey F. Elton.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## *Twice National Champion*

**Gretchen Merrill Feature of Ice Frolic**

Insisting that she'll never turn professional, 18-year-old Gretchen Merrill of Brookline, twice crowned national senior figure-skating champion, tops the bill at the thirty-second annual Ice Frolic of the Skating Club of Boston. The show continues tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Club's rink on Soldiers Field Road, Brighton, where more than a hundred skilled figure skaters will display their speed, rhythm, and colorful costumes in a series of skating numbers.

## *'Cheese It! An Electric Eye'; It'll Never Let a Mouse Get By*

By Everett M. Smith

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Keyed to a wartime "On-to-Victory" theme—with electric-eye mouse traps competing for interest with button-holed "lapkins" guaranteed not to slip off a diner's lap—New England's hotel and restaurant industries will open a three-day combined exposition and conference at the Hotel Statler next Thursday, April 27.

The cheeseless mouse trap—easy on ration points—and the slipproof "lapkin" are but two of the innovations in the open-to-the-public exposition to be staged by more than 100 firms. Crossed wires and misnomers abound. A cube steak machine company, for instance, will show nothing but its war products. And, while a dish-washing machine company, with no dish washers to sell, has had to rely on its electric potato peelers for the show, a firearms concern has come to the rescue—not with firearms—but with the dish washers!

And, to top them all in the way of new and fancy food items from which many a Greater Boston housewife may glean an idea for her next party, there'll be fancy, "tuxedo-clad" watercress, soybean products by the dozen, the very latest in gelatin desserts, and something entirely new in citrus concentrates—envisioning the day when one may "drink" his morning glass of orange juice in tablet form.

**Ration Troubles**

Furthermore, if any of Boston's ration-harassed housewives think they are faced with the "impossible" when hubby phones that he is bringing home a couple of guests for dinner, they have nothing on a hotel chef—who also has to count his points—who is told at the last minute that there'll be 600 for dinner in the ball room in addition to the normal dinner preparations for a thousand or more.

By way of helping these perplexed housewives, a half dozen or more of Boston's well-known chefs from the city's leading hotels and clubs will leave their busy kitchens for long enough to join in a "low-point, no-point" cooking demonstration.

Under the leadership of Camile Don Dooven—former chef to King Albert of Belgium—these chefs, sponsored by the Epicurean Club, will explain their favorite dishes—the steak and kidney pies, the brook trout with sauce maneuire, or a de-luxe corned beef and cabbage dinner. Breaking down the luscious "chef's favorites," these well-known epicureans will reveal life-long, generation-to-generation secrets which have made their dishes so popular with Boston's diners-out for many years.

There'll be other light moments, too, during the three days of more serious conferences which will swing through panel discussions of postwar planning, personnel problems, and sales promotion for the hotel, resort, and restaurant industries.

**First Straw Hat**

Louis LaFranche, onetime owner of the Hotel Touraine, undoubtedly will be there with Boston's "first straw hat of the season." George LaSauvage, President of the National Restaurant Association, and recently designated "Admiral"—having been honored with an Admiral's Flag by the U. S. Navy—will be guest speaker at the opening luncheon, sponsored by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

Members of the New England Hotel Women's Relief Association will distribute "I Did It" badges to subscribers to the Fund.

And, pointing up the country's intensive scrap drive, there'll be plenty of salvage bins for waste paper. In fact, old papers, magazines, and other scrap will be required as "admission" to most of the sessions of the wartime conference.

The Exposition activities will open Thursday noon with the luncheon of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, President John W. Stokes presiding.

Following meetings during the afternoon of both the Restaurant Association and the New England Hotel Association, Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin will officially open the Exposition at 5:00 o'clock. On hand will be Robert N. Appleton, of the Hotel Bradford, General Chairman; Glenwood J. Sherrard, of the Parker House, Co-Chairman, and President of the American Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association.

On Friday, George A. Turain, Managing Director of Hotel Touraine, Chairman of the Educational Committee, will direct the educational features of the show, during which well-known Federal, Regional State, and local officials will lead forums on Government regulations. Highlight of Friday's sessions will be the demonstration staged by Boston's leading chefs. Friday night will bring the annual dinner-dance, and Saturday's sessions will include election of officers.

The exposition will be open daily: Thursday, 5:00 to 11:00 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. The public is admitted free, but registration is required.

## *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Meats, Butter, and Oleo**—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Canned Goods**—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

**Fuel Oil**—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

**Stoves**—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.


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## WLB Reports 26 P. C. Rise In Production

Average increases of 26 per cent in production in 71 New England war plants and a 15 per cent average increase in workers' earnings are the direct results of wage incentive plans approved by the New England War Labor Board during the past year, WLB Chairman Saul Wallen has announced.

The incentive programs in these plants also have been responsible for a 13 per cent average decrease in unit labor costs to the Government, Chairman Wallen said.

The figures were arrived at by means of a survey of the 71 plants in the six-State area which have completed 90-day probationary periods under new wage incentive plans.

"The survey reveals fine co-operation between management and workers in obtaining a substantial increase in war production, which, after all, is the major purpose of incentive plans and also one of the main objectives of WLB, Chairman Wallen reported.

"Workers benefit through increased earnings while the reduced unit labor cost means a very substantial saving to the Government in the purchase of the vital war materials which these firms produce," he said.

Installation of plans which might otherwise result in increased unit labor costs or be inflationary because of exorbitant earnings has been prevented, Chairman Wallen said, by the careful analysis given each plan by the Wage Incentive Panel prior to Board approval.

Out of the 212 Board-approved incentive plans analyzed as to type, 103 are operating on an individual incentive basis, 80 on a group basis, 22 on a plant-wide basis, and 7 on a combined group and individual basis.

If a union exists as collective bargaining agent for employees, WLB requires that union representatives sign the application for approval of a new or revised incentive plan. If no union exists, the company is required to certify that the plan has been explained to employees and that they understand and approve it.

## Collegians Study World Air Traffic

"International Air Traffic After the War," constituting Problem XIII of the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, is being studied by more than 40 co-operating groups on the nation's campuses, it has been disclosed at Committee headquarters in Boston.

An analysis prepared by Kenneth Colegrove, Professor of Political Science in Northwestern University, is being used as the basis of study, after which a poll opinion will be concerted by the Committee, under Prof. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University.

All phases of the air problem, which even now is the subject of international negotiation and discussion, are included in the study: military and civil aviation, monopoly and competition, government and private operation, and subsidies.

# Saltonstall First Among 'Dark Horses'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Not even Governor Saltonstall's most ardent admirers would venture at this time to say that he will be the Republican nominee for President.

But plenty of his admirers, and even some of his political enemies, are beginning to look upon the tall, strong-jawed Bay State Governor as a fast-running "dark horse" in the field.

Of course, this may not be a good year for dark horses, with signs now pointing to an easy sweep of the Republican convention by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Some of Governor Saltonstall's political friends, however, have hinted that an organized movement is under way to project him nationally. These enthusiasts point to the recent cover picture and story in a national magazine which, judging by the volume of favorable mail that has been received at the Governor's office, has done much to dramatize the Bay State Chief Executive.

**Entirely Unofficial**

If there is such a move to throw attention in the direction of Governor Saltonstall it is completely unofficial as far as the Governor and his political mentors are concerned. The Governor refuses even to discuss the possibility of a nomination at Chicago, choosing wisely to focus his attention on the Senatorial contest.

Although he has made no public statement on the subject, sources close to the Governor believe that he would prefer the Senate to the Vice-Presidential spot. There are plenty of Saltonstall supporters who feel the same way.

Prior to the collapse of the Wendell Willkie campaign, Governor Saltonstall's best opportunity appeared to be that Mr. Willkie and Governor Dewey would become deadlocked at the convention. In the event of a real stalemate the Bay State Governor would have been in a strong position to receive the Willkie support as a result of his own well-known international point of view and his close friendship with Mr. Willkie and with Senator Sinclair Weeks, one of Willkie's chief boosters.

**Not "Dark Horse" Year**

Mr. Willkie's withdrawal, and the apparent swing to Governor Dewey, would make it appear that this is no year for "dark horses." One Massachusetts G. O. P. leader, however, points out that the New York Governor is now in the vulnerable position of a man who is leading the field and must turn aside the barbs and arrows that will come from opposition groups. Governor Dewey, this observer believes, could conceivably lose ground from here in.

Then there is the political observer who holds that the country may have had just about enough of "glamour boys"—he lists President Roosevelt, Governor Dewey, Governor Bricker and Wendell Willkie in this category—and may find the plain-spoken Yankee Governor very much to their liking.

Excellent party diplomacy has left Governor Saltonstall in an admirable position to win support now pledged or implied to other candidates.

**Played Host**

The Governor has played host at his Chestnut Hill home to Governor Bricker and Wendell Willkie; he is in the good graces of the Stassen boosters and made a trip to Minneapolis in February to be the chief speaker at the strong Hennepin County Republican Club's Lincoln Day Dinner; and on a recent trip to Schenectady for an appearance on the WGY Farm Hour he was invited to be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Dewey at Albany.

Governor Saltonstall has received an ever-increasing number of invitations to speak outside the State and since January, 1943, has spoken in the following States: New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Washington, D. C., Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Invitations have been received from as far west as California.

Despite the fact that Michigan Republicans have indorsed Governor Dewey, the Massachusetts Governor's appearance as keynote speaker at the State G. O. P. convention must be viewed as opportune.

Another important speaking engagement awaits Governor Saltonstall on May 30 when he will deliver the annual oration at Gettysburg, Pa., where Abraham Lincoln made his famous address 81 years ago.

Meanwhile Governor Saltonstall is paying strict attention to State affairs, apparently oblivious to his chances of becoming the first President from Massachusetts since Calvin Coolidge. J. B.

## Brookline's Tax Rises $2.50 to $24.50 Rate

Brookline's tax rate has been increased $2.50 a thousand, Brookline assessors announced recently, bringing the Town's tax rate up to $24.50.

The increase in the tax rate was attributed to lowered valuations and the fact that Town appropriations were $250,000 greater than in 1943.


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# Nazi Rail Centers Blasted 5th Day

Continued from Page 1

blow by Liberators, April 21, against strategic Balkan railway yards at Bucharest, Romania, and Turnu Severin 170 miles west of the Romanian Capital. Thirty-five Nazi planes were wrecked, while the Mediterranean Air Force lost eight heavy bombers and nine other planes in all its flights April 21.

All the Mosquitoes returned safely from the Cologne raid, as did other planes that laid "many mines," the British Air Ministry said.

There was no indication of the force of the Mosquito attack, but the RAF sometimes has sent more than 50 of the wooden bombers loaded with two-ton block busters against similar targets.

Cologne, one of the most important railroad centers of Western Germany, still was afire April 21 from 1,800 tons of bombs poured on it by British Lancasters and Halifaxes during the previous night in a 5,000-ton assault against four key rail centers.

A British Air Ministry report declared British and American air raids have destroyed more than 100 war plants in Frankfurt and devastated more than half of the 2,200 acres making up its administrative and commercial heart.

Only two or three of Frankfurt's war factories remain undamaged, pictures taken after heavy attacks of March 18, 20, and 24 showed.

## Russia:

### Soviet Repulses German Assaults

Red Army artillerymen, pouring a hurricane of fire on charging masses of German tanks and infantry, again have repulsed powerful Nazi thrusts in a battle of increasing violence spreading through the Carpathian foothills east of Stanislawow, a Soviet communiqué announced.

In fierce fighting that also repeatedly took the shape of hand-to-hand encounters, the Germans lost 1,500 in killed alone on the third day of the battle and anti-tank gunners destroyed 68 tanks in beating back panzer assaults, the bulletin declared.

A front dispatch said the Germans, using the flooded Prut and Dnestr Rivers to guard their flanks, had thrown a great weight of men and machines down the intervening valley in a drive apparently aimed at relieving Soviet pressure on Lwow, big communications center 65 miles northwest of Stanislawow and 45 miles west of the nearest Russian forces.

A Berlin radiocast, possibly providing a clue to the current German attacks, asserted that huge Red Army reserves were flowing through the Ukraine into a 250-mile sector of the Polish front between the Upper Dnestr and the Pripyat Marshes in prelude to fresh Russian assaults along the most direct invasion route to Berlin.

The Soviet Communiqué contained no mention of the fighting around besieged Sevastopol, but front dispatches said Red Army lines had edged nearer to the sea and that German and Romanian divisional remnants, deserted by their commanders, were fighting each other in an effort to grab ship passage out of the Crimean port.

## Italy:

### Germans Increase Tempo of Shelling

The Germans stepped up their shelling of the Anzio beachhead and also threw 37 planes into four raids against the harbor area as Allied patrols made forays on all fronts in Italy.

## Yugoslavia:

### Much of Nation Freed From Nazis

Three fifths of Yugoslavia has been freed from German control and normal activities are being resumed as quickly as possible, the Rev. Vlado Zechevich, Minister of the Interior for the Partisan Provisional Government, said in an interview in Bari, Italy.

The Interior Minister said peoples committees of the Provisional Government were openly administering 57,000 of Yugoslavia's 95,000 square miles and that in the liberated areas schools were open, courts functioning and damaged properties being rebuilt.

## Indian Ocean:

### U. S. Carrier Force In Sumatra Raid

A strong United States Navy carrier force has joined with British, French and Dutch naval units in the Indian Ocean and participated in the blow which caught Japanese napping at Sumatra and Sabang, Allied headquarters in Ceylon announced.

Speedy Navy planes, 80 per cent of them American-made, hopped off from American and British carriers at dawn April 19 and smashed nearly every installation in sight at Sabang on the Island of We, just off the northern tip of Sumatra, and at Lhong airfield on Sumatra itself.

The air-sea attack was the first strong assault delivered at the Japanese from the direction of Ceylon, British naval headquarters in this area, and indicated that at long last Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander of the British Eastern Fleet, had the strength for other smashes of at least a hit-run nature.

There was no indication whether the American carrier force had permanently joined the British for operations in the Southeast Asia theater. Presumably the movement of the large carrier force into the Indian Ocean was a costly and elaborate operation, however, which would not be performed for the purpose of making this one attack.

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters declared its forces were prepared to meet any Japanese threat in the Imphal and Kohima areas of Eastern India where infantry and tanks continued to push outward from the Manipur Plain and that the "situation continues to develop favorably."

There was no further report of Japanese activities in the Kohima area and in the vicinity of the Bengal-Assam railway, where enemy reinforcements were reported April 21.

A Domei radiocast from Tokyo declared Japanese forces had stormed and taken Moirang, 24 miles south of Imphal on the west shore of Loktak Lake, on April 18, describing the village as a "strategic enemy bastion which guarded the southern gateway into the Imphal Basin."

The Hindustan Times, edited by Davidas Gandhi, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, asked editorially whether the coming monsoon season would not hamper the Allies as well as the Japanese on the India front.

The editorial declared the Allies "plainly" were on the defensive at present in India. Reviewing operations in Burma, it said that "the slow advance of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's troops in the Arakan area is a somewhat relieving feature."

## South Pacific:

### Japanese Bases Hit by Bombers

Sustained air blows against Dutch New Guinea, the Western and Central Carolines, were reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For the fourth straight day, his communiqué listed a long over-water hop by Liberators from the Solomons for a bombing of Satawan in the Central Carolines to the southeast of Truk. For the third straight day, it told of bombing attacks on Woleai in the Western Carolines and on plane bases in the Geelvink Bay area of Dutch New Guinea.

The latest 49 tons of explosives which cratered Satawan airdrome raised the four-day total to 144 tons for that pin-point target.

An American destroyer division daring what the Navy called "the greatest concentration of guns yet encountered," bombarded Japanese installations at Kavieng and sank seven Japanese merchant vessels in the course of the operation.

The successful mission was disclosed in Washington in details received by the Navy on the raid carried out over two months ago against the strong enemy base on New Ireland.

## Wake Island:

### Bombers Pound Japan's Defenses

American heavy bombers in their latest attack on Wake, and the twentieth of the war, pounded Japanese installations on the tiny island with 30 tons of explosives.

The raid on April 19, announced April 21 by Admiral Chester Nimitz, was the northernmost blow of the day's aerial thrusts which put bombers over Ponape Island, in the Eastern Carolines 1,250 statute miles south of Wake, and deluged Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands with 50 tons of explosives.

Liberators visiting Wake, American possession yielded to the Japanese in December, 1941, met only moderate antiaircraft fire, Admiral Nimitz' press release said.

## Proof of Air Force Efficiency

Associated Press from Army Air Force

**Eisenhower Sees Photos of Bomb Hits**

During an inspection of the United States 9th Air Force bomber station in England, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (second from right), Supreme Allied Commander of invasion forces in England, looks at a collection of bomb-hit photos. With him are, left to right: Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding general of the 9th Air Force; Lieut. Col. Sherman R. Beaty, and Col. Herbert B. Tatcher, commanding officer of a 9th Medium Bomber Base.

## Allied Mines Halt Traffic on Danube

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters, Naples, Italy, April 22

RAF Wellingtons and Liberators mined the Danube as part of the recent aerial offensive to disrupt German communications in the Balkans, it was announced recently.

A headquarters spokesman said the Bucharest, Romania, and Budapest, Hungary, radios had announced the cessation of all traffic on the river owing to the danger of mines. One large river craft and some smaller vessels were reported sunk.

## Army Films South Pacific

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 22—The United States Army Signal Corps has made a film titled "Allies in the South Pacific."

It shows the Americans in New Zealand, and is the first of what may be a series of productions starring the Army and introducing the lands in which it fights, rests, and trains.

The early part of the movie is concerned exclusively with an American soldier's impressions of the new land, the native sports, the novel New Zealand voices, and the traffic which moves densely on the "wrong side" of the street.

**Country Attractive**

As the fighting man stays around, his horizon lifts to the rambling hills, the grain fields, and the hospitality of these warm-hearted people who like to entertain American boys and to feed them well.

To this sunny Antipodean country, the American soldier comes by a transport on which security rules have been enforced, and the movie gives an impression of the large monotony of transport life on crowded decks in the sharp sun and in jammed quarters below.

From this point, the movie slides into a review of New Zealand's part in the war, its exports of footstuffs not only to our fighting men, but to the British people, its fighting forces, and especially its fliers who operate closely with those of the United States.

**Activities Shown**

It pictures New Zealand fighters going out in formations and reporting back to American headquarters, their round, throaty accent contrasting oddly with American speech. It show American pilots reporting to a New Zealand intelligence officer who hands over his summary of their story to an American superior.

This movie was made under the supervision of Lieut. John Tucker, of Sagniaw, Mich, who was a news photographer before he joined the Army Signal Corps. His writing team consisted of two young New Yorkers, Corp. Dan Klugherez, who used to teach in Brooklyn high schools, and Sergeant Louis B. Schlivek, a former Department of Agriculture employee, who have both cherished long-term interest in movies.

The camera crew consisted of Sergeant Lloyd McCumber, also of New York's Syracuse, who for a year was a March of Time cameraman, and Sergeant Joseph Benes, of California, who worked for Alexander Korda when the cameras were rolling on "Jungle Book" and "That Hamilton Woman" among other movies. The team's radio engineer was Private Robert Crawford, of Dallas, Texas, who described himself as "the English American of this bunch."

## Swiss Picture of Rome Today

Continued from Page 1

the 2,000,000 mark, and the City was always dependent for its supplies on the countryside by train, but all communications have been heavily hampered by the Allied bombardment and the Black Market is now out of control.

Another difficulty has been that of water supply as many bombs have put aqueducts out of order.

In general it is reported that while feelings toward Britain and the United States have deteriorated, there is no question that there is virtually no support of "Neofascism" represented by Mussolini's so-called Republican "regime," and the population would still welcome with relief an Allied occupation.

## Mineral Output Drops in Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Canada's mineral production in 1943, totaling $523,940,810, was 7.5 per cent lower than in the previous year, due largely to the drop in the gold output, said W. H. Losee, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a recent address here.

Compensating factors were new peaks in the production of nickel and zinc, at 287,763,825 pounds and 608,568,434 pounds respectively both considerably higher than in the previous year.

Metallic production was valued at $358,783,418, a decrease of 10 per cent from the record output of 1941; fuel, including coal, natural oil, crude petroleum and peat were valued at $90,283,023, a slight drop from 1942; industrial minerals were valued at $36,437,658, and clay products and structural materials aggregated $40,436,711.

# Red Army Masses for Attack To Synchronize With Invasion

Continued from Page 1

more favorable to such exploitation than the Anglo-American High Command had dared to anticipate two months ago. In those two months they had driven between the rim of the Carpathians and the Pripet Marshes to the edge of the Galician oil fields in Southern Poland. And they finally had broken every last German position east of the lower Dnester river as well as being firmly planted across both it and the Prut farther upstream. In the south they were also ready to move against the Ploesti oil fields of Romania.

These oil fields could not be abandoned by the Germans to gain troops for the invasion front. They had to be held for Germany's armed forces to survive.

How the Russians achieved these positions is the great mystery of the war to British and American military leaders. Although they have long since learned not to underestimate the Russian armies, this was something they had not considered possible. A Russian advance in the spring thaw period had challenged a German attempt to hold the Dneper bend and maintain contact between southern and central German Army groups. Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein may have planned his retreat to the Dneper, but he never could have planned a retreat which would expose both Galician and Romanian oil fields to attacks at the time of the invasion. That forces the Germans to defend simultaneously on both fronts. And that is the worst condition which could have been imposed on the German Army.

**Invasion Task Unchanged**

It has been done and its achievement has permitted a favorable re-estimate of future possibilities. It probably does very little to soften the invasion task itself. So far as is known only one German division, but that one armored, has been subtracted from the anti-invasion force to bolster German defenses in the East. Their probable Invasion Day line up is still considered to be 60 divisions—40 garrisoning the invasion coasts and 20 in General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's mobile striking force to be thrown against the point of greatest danger.

The Russians have not, and could not be expected to ease materially the task of breaking through the German coastal defenses. That task remains almost as difficult in anticipation as it had been for weeks. But the Russian accomplishment has changed radically the picture of what can happen afterwards if the invasion forces break through the coastal defenses in good time and escape the pitfall of an Anzio type of postlanding stalemate.

Marshal Rommel's 20 divisions might be able to seal off a beachhead. But it never could contain the total Anglo-American Army which is ready for use across the Channel if space enough can be gained to put it there and give it elbow room. To stop that the Germans would need to be able to draw more heavily on the Eastern Front. That they no longer can count on doing. Two months ago it looked as though a successful invasion could lead to a long summer campaign and a winter in the trenches still short of the German frontier. Now it looks as though a successful invasion could open the way to Berlin before Christmas.

Meanwhile, the British Fleet, which struck off the northern tip of Sumatra three weeks after the last sweep of the American Fleet into the Mandated Islands, told of another two-front war building up against Japan. Japan's sea supply line to Burma was threatened in a way which called for a shift of Japanese naval forces to the south to parry the new danger. But it also was being called to meet a probable new American blow much nearer home and striking at the supply line not only to Burma but to everything south of Formosa.

Germany's extremity, as the Japanese must have hoped, was not to prove Japan's opportunity. Allied arms had reached the stage where they not only could, but plainly were, preparing to strike simultaneously against both ends of the Axis.

### Oklahoma Legislature 'Tougher' Than Marines

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Pfc. Merle Lansden, Oklahoma legislator, was given a furlough from the Marines to attend a special session on service voting. The lawmakers elected him House Speaker.

Said Private Lansden as the Legislature adjourned: "I thought the Marine Corps was tough, but serving as Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives is good training for anything."


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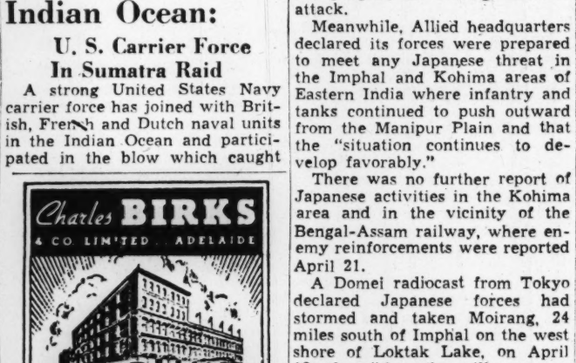
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# Japan in All-Out Drive To Conquer Deficiencies

By Selden Menefee

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Gen. Hideki Tojo's Government is now engaged in an all-out propaganda campaign to extract the last ounce of effort from the people to make up for Japan's economic deficiencies. This drive is aimed at bolstering the war effort with regard to war production, manpower, conservation of materials, and popular morale.

In recent weeks, Tokyo radiocasts, made available by the Office of War Information, contain all manner of details about life in wartime Japan. The apparent intention of the Board of Information's propaganda is to assure the people that everyone is sacrificing equally and to bring them closer to the Government.

The radiocasts describe the sacrifices that are being made to provide manpower for Japan's war effort. One munitions factory employs disabled soldiers almost entirely, it was related. An aircraft assembly operation has been set up in a veterans' hospital in Fukuoka. Farmers are recruited as emergency labor crews.

**Whole Families Work**

In Hachioji an entire family of 11 persons, including a wounded veteran, is described as working in a steel shop. The dormitory system, under which girl workers have long lived inside the factories, has been extended to the men who work in certain shipyards.

Yomiuri carries the story of a priest in Kumamoto who has taken over mail deliveries and "does the work of three persons." He serves as probation officer of the local court on the side. In Tokyo, 40 young wrestlers volunteered as freight loaders in Ryogoku Station.

In the public schools, children as young as 7 and 8 are put to work as fire-watchers, electricity wardens, and scrap collectors. They are described as shouting on their rounds, "For the destruction of the United States and Britain, beware of fire" and "Let us put out unnecessary electric light bulbs."

Women have taken up pick and shovel work on the Miyazaki Railway. They are also operating a fire brigade in Okayama, and replacing men as fishermen in Morioka.

Some 3,000 women are being instructed in navigation and seamanship near the latter town, apparently to help fill the need for merchant seamen. The Girls' Labor Service Corps is sending out groups of "tender-aged maidens" for "frontline work."

Students in the universities and middle schools are being drafted for military service. Children in the lower schools are ordered to bring their own lunches to school, to be eaten with rice supplied by the Army and Navy.

"Let's eat our school lunches with a feeling of appreciation and gratitude," the Tokyo announcer advised the children. "Chew your food well and build strong bodies. Let's all go to the national schools under the decisive wartime in high spirits."

**Radio Propaganda**

Numerous radiocasts picture in glowing terms the lot of the factory workers. One speaker told the Japanese audience, "At a factory employing women workers, I was informed that many of the girls had given up any thought of marriage because of their determination to adhere to their important work of increasing war production." Evidently the government fears that girls may leave their jobs upon marriage.

The ubiquitous neighborhood associations are set forth as "wondrous devices for overcoming class distinctions." One commentator describes his as including a grocer, a tailor, an aircraft plant foreman, a barber, a dry cleaner, a government official, a bathhouse operator, and a bartender. Says he, "The frosty snobbery of the lady in the mansion with a car in the garage has been thawed out by the careful and honest humanity of the greengrocers wife. The bank cashier hobnobs with the bathhouse operator."

On the trains first class travel is out for the duration, as is the custom of checking baggage on a railroad ticket. Taxis are banned except for "important emergencies."

**Working Conditions**

Government workers, of whom half have now reportedly been laid off, work in unheated buildings. Sundays and holidays are no longer observed, and the Government employee now gets only one day off in two weeks.

A "blue law" system is forced upon the people because of wartime restrictions. Last month in Tokyo alone 9,800 places of "high class entertainment" were closed. These included geisha houses, restaurants, and cabarets, tea houses, and several legitimate theaters—all places charging five yen or more admission. In Kyoto 500 restaurants and banquet halls have been converted into dormitories and "public mess halls" for war workers. Some 35,000 entertainers have been made available for war work, and as Domei news agency puts it, "The hand that held the samisen [a musical instrument] now wields a factory tool."

## *An Imprint of Character*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev

# Character of Soviet Generals Backbone of Red Army Drive

By Homer Metz

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Cicero once defined intelligence as character. At first consideration, this definition may seem remote, but if you study the faces of some of Russia's victorious generals, you begin to see something of what Cicero meant.

The faces of Russia's generals bear the unmistakable stamp of character. And it has been character, expressing itself in terms of military intelligence, courage, and a high degree of resourcefulness—but character, nonetheless — that has enabled Russia's generals to roll back the German armies from the Volga to the Balkans.

During World War I Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg described some of the Russian staff officers who opposed him at Tannenburg as "misfits whose incompetence shows in their faces."

But no incompetence shows in the features of the leading Russian generals in this war.

The senior high-ranking Soviet commander on the southeastern European front is Marshal Ivan Stepanovitch Konev.

**Konev Typical Officer**

If you know something of Marshal Konev, you know something of the entire Russian officer corps. For Marshal Konev is not only one of the directors of the Soviet war machine, he is a representative Russian officer.

When Marshal Konev appears on the battlefield he wears a plain greatcoat without epaulettes or decorations of any kind, and his tank helmet usually is pulled low over his heavy brows.

This simplicity is characteristic of the man.

He seldom speaks more than is absolutely necessary. Often when one of his subordinates hands him a newly drafted communiqué he will draw his pencil boldly through it and without a word rewrite it in briefer, more laconic form.

Marshal Konev is a soldier's soldier.

He understands his men and addresses them as "brothers."

He has been in the Russian Army for nearly 30 years. Before the Revolution he was an enlisted man in the Czar's Heavy Artillery Brigade and has served in virtually all ranks.

**Helped Move Stalled Trucks**

Once while en route to the front line in a tank during the Korsun battle, he overtook a line of supply trucks bogged down on the road. Unrecognized by his men, he picked up a shovel and helped to dislodge the trucks.

As he drove off, the soldiers called to him, "Spaséebo, tovarich" (Thanks, comrade).

Marshal Konev has two basic military principles—speed and deception.

It was the intelligent application of these principles that enabled him to drive the Germans back across the Donetz, the Vorshla, the Psiol, the Dnepr, and the Bug Rivers.

And it was because of the intelligent application of these principles that the retreating enemy was able to inflict less damage on towns and villages in Marshal Konev's line of advance than anywhere else in the Ukraine.

The Germans had expected that when Marshal Konev reached the Dnepr he would pause, consolidate his position, regroup his forces, and then attempt to cross the formidable river in one supreme thrust.

He did none of these things.

**No Pause at Dnepr**

He didn't pause for a single instant on the east bank of the river, and he didn't cross in one place—he crossed in 18 on a front 60 miles long.

Marshal Konev is 48 years old. He has a son who is a fighter pilot in the Red Air Force and a daughter at an aviation academy.

Marshal Konev reads German and English in addition to his native Russian. His knowledge of military history and military science is profound and he has an extensive library on the subject.

The average traditional general is greatly concerned with the weather. Marshal Konev is not.

To this Siberian General, darkness, tempest, fog, and flood are challenges that stir his deepest fighting instincts.

One of his greatest victories—the storming of Toropets—was scored in a raging blizzard.

When one of his aides suggested that he delay the signal to attack until the skies cleared, he replied soberly:

"If there were no obstacles to overcome, there would be no honors."

### Officers Who Led Soviet Comeback

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Who are the men who have led the great Russian "comeback march" from the Volga to the Balkans?

In Moscow it is generally conceded that much of Russia's military success can be credited to 11 top-ranking officers. These men are:

Marshal Ivan S. Konev.
Marshal Pavel A. Rotmistrov.
The late Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin.
Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky.
Gen. Gregory K. Zhukov.
Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov.
Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky.
Gen. Andre A. Zhdanov.
Gen. Leonid A. Govorov.
Gen Kyril A. Meretskov.
Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhim.

These men have two things in common. All were unknown outside the Red Army before the German attack in 1941, and all are relatively young men.

### Davis to Direct Western-Front News

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has appointed Brig. Gen. T. J. Davis to direct press arrangements for the Western Front and separated the job from the Psychological Warfare Branch in a move to provide the fullest possible news coverage.

The Psychological Branch, hitherto combined with publicity in a single staff unit, will be handled by Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, who formerly had charge of both.

General Davis, an exponent of directness and positive action, originally came to Britain as General Eisenhower's adjutant general and he was with him through the North African campaign. General Davis' deputy will be Air Commodore Lional F. Heald of the RAF.

### *Nation-Wide Radiocast Of Congress Sought*

YORK, Pa., April 22 (AP)—Congress was asked yesterday by the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council (Congress of Industrial Organizations) to enact legislation providing for nation-wide radio broadcast of Congress proceedings.

# Italy Expects Attempt For New Leftist Bloc

By Edgar R. Rosen

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Formation of the new Italian Cabinet which will rule Liberated Italy until the fall of Rome is the result of interesting political developments.

Of special significance is the fact that the Action Party did not succeed in remaining in the Opposition. Collaboration with King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio has been accepted by the anti-Fascist parties.

These facts constitute a severe blow to those anti-Fascists who had clung to the hope that the "Actionists" would stick to their refusal, thus permitting a new opposition to gather around that party. Only the future will show whether these circles are right in pointing out that the collaborationists will have no chances in postwar Italy.

However, it is possible that a few small groups, especially some Actionists and Socialists, will try to secede from their respective parties in order to set up a new Leftist opposition. How far they will succeed in co-operating with other anti-collaborationist organizations—such as the anti-Stalinist "Bordighiani," the Italian Revolutionary Socialist Party—is another question. Yet there is no doubt that such attempts will be made.

**Virtual State Council**

As to the new Cabinet itself, the "Ministers Without Portfolio" form a virtual State Council which will adivse the Premier on important matters. This group of five men is of most interesting composition. In it there are three "elder statesmen" — Benedetto Croce, philosopher and former Senator, and Count Carlo Sforza, one-time Italian Foreign Minister, and Guilio di Rodino, Christian Democratic leader.

These three—although Count Sforza has vigorously opposed King Victor Emmanuel—may be regarded as supporting the idea of a monarchy in principle. They constitute a majority in the "council" group.

The fact that the Communist leader and former Secretary of the Moscow International Palmiro Togliatti and the Socialist Pietro Mancini, a former Deputy and prominent attorney in Cosenza, have joined the three "elder statesmen" as Ministers of State without Portfolio indicates that Count Sforza, Signor Croce, and Signor Rodino were anxious to prevent a political stab-in-the-back.

For otherwise it would have been easy for the Communists and, possibly, the Socialists to assert that the unofficial state council was a bulwark of "reaction."

It would seem that Signor Togliatti was surprised when the three "elder statesmen" asked him to join them? But, after a lively discussion, he reportedly decided to accept their demand. It is still too early to say how this will affect his position as leader of the Communist Party. Very possibly, he would have preferred to work outside the Government especially since the Socialist leader, Oreste Longobardi, and the head of the Action Party, Alberto Cianca, have not joined the revised Badoglio Government.

As for the so-called Royalist parties, they are "unofficially" represented by the Premier, the three service Ministers and, possibly, the new Finance Minister, Quinto Quintieri, a director of the Bank of Calabria.

The new Cabinet set-up indicates, furthermore, the numerically weak position of the Communists and, on the other hand, the strong political influence of the Communist Party due to Russian support.

The strength of the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats is demonstrated by their control of the vital Ministry of the Interior.

As to the new ministers, the cabinet list leaves no doubt that, as heretofore, political life in Italy is determined by the country's intellectuals.

**Special Mention**

A few names deserve special attention. Minister of Public Works, Alberto Tarchiani, formerly editor of the Milan Corriere Della Sera and later, in exile, editor of anti-Fascist weeklies in Paris and New York, is a gifted journalist and close political friend of Count Sforza. There is reason to believe that he will play an increasingly important part in Italian politics.

The new Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, a newcomer in Italian public life, seems to have made his political debut during the interregional party convention of the Communist Party held in Bari last Jan. 6. Communist spokesman have described Signor Gullo as a very able politician. Yet, Signor Gullo faces a most difficult and thankless task, namely, the reorganization of agriculture in Southern Italy.

But, first of all, the new Minister and his colleagues will have to concentrate on the removal of Fascist influences within the administration in Liberated Italy.

**Entire Change Needed**

Most Italians know that the removal of a few dozen or even a few hundred officials will not produce results. What has to be changed is the entire system of administration.

Italians object to the pedantic rule of the bureaucracy, to the latter's neglect of the public interest, to its servility toward superiors, its fear of assuming personal responsibility and, finally, to its complete lack of initiative.

They demand that the methods of secret administration be changed without delay, that high officials be prevented from making decisions behind impenetrable walls.

This long overdue political campaign will be the first real test of strength between pro-Fascists and anti-Fascists in Liberated Italy.

### *Churchill Kin Enlists In Marines as Private*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 22 (AP)—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's godson and second cousin, Winston F. Churchill Guest, enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corps recently.

Private Guest, a native of England but now a citizen of the United States, is the former noted 10-goal polo internationalist. He played with the late Tommy Hitchcock in international cup games.

Mr. Guest came to the United States in 1920, attended Yale University and Columbia University Law School.


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PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

**Early May flowers** seem to be springing up overnight, but we'll still have a few chilly days. What a thrill it is, too, to come into a warm, dry house that smells of fragrant, fresh baking!

**Short of sugar and shortening?** Try a Rumford wartime recipe, and vigorous use of your mixing spoon — 15 minutes by hand (more if you're inexperienced). Have all ingredients at room temperature, use a small mixing bowl and turn it as you beat.

**Beat only** when adding the egg to the well-creamed sugar and shortening. Add milk and flour alternately, blending carefully. (No hard beating now!)

**Here's a "flavorite"** that looks and tastes like a prewar cake!

Ration-Wise Cake

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 c. sifted cake flour | ⅓ c. butter, or other shortening |
| 2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder* | 1 c. sugar |
| ¼ tsp. salt | 1 egg, unbeaten |
| | ¾ c. milk |
| | 1 tsp. vanilla |

Sift flour. Add Rumford Baking Powder and salt; sift 3 times. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, creaming until light. Add egg, beat well. (Remember my suggestions above.) Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, in small amounts, mixing after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 minutes, or until done.

**Can't waste food** these days — so all-phosphate double-acting Rumford Baking Powder is a must. Its fine even raising assures baking success. It has no alum to leave a bitter taste and spoil the flavor of other ingredients.

**Here's the newest** Rumford recipe folder, *Lunch Box Ideas.* And *Ration Point Savers* will help you stay within your point-budget. Write me for your free copies. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.

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JORDAN'S BEDROOM ENSEMBLES—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Dancer Who Can Act

By Margaret Lloyd

The role of Nijinsky, when they get around to making the film in Hollywood, requires a dancer who can act rather than an actor who can dance, Val Valentinoff told me while he was playing in "Follow the Girls" in Boston. A major film company has the script, and Valentinoff has a picture contract. It seems as if this two and two put together might make a very neat sum.

For Valentinoff, with his long legs, and the ability to use them, could certainly achieve the famous leaps. Furthermore, through reading and research, he knows the Nijinsky legend well; and he is at home in a speaking part on the stage. He is a trifle tall for the impersonation, but camera tricks and angles could take care of that. His luxuriant black hair would have to be modified to something mousier, stringier. Perhaps a wig would do.

Eleven years ago the young American dancer was about half his present height. He was dancing in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo on its first visit to the United States. He did not come with the company, but joined them in New York, where he was born and educated. Nor did he return with the company for its spring season in Europe, but rejoined them the next fall and toured the North American continent, including Mexico, with them.

* * *

He understudied many of Massine's roles and often did them on tour—the Barman's dance in "Union Pacific," the Chief Warrior in "Prince Igor," the Blackamoor in "Petrouchka," and so on. But as his name did not appear on the programs as often as he appeared on the stage, and he was a youth who had not yet got his growth, Val Valentinoff was rather overlooked. That name was handed to him by the De Basil organization. Hollywood may soon give him another.

His real name is William Daixel, son of a Russian-American family. When he was 7 his mother took him to Moscow with the intention of enrolling him in the Soviet State Ballet School. Conditions in post-revolutionary Russia were unsettled, he would have had to surrender his American citizenship, so the intention was not carried out.

He has studied practically every kind of dancing. At one point, while still in school, he was working simultaneously with Michael Mordkin in ballet, Yeichi Nimura in Oriental forms, and with Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman in modern dance.

"Wham!" he said, "Off I'd go from one studio to another the minute school (public) was out. I loved it all, but as each method called for the use of different sets of muscles, it nearly did me in."

He has also studied ballet with Michel Fokine, Spanish dance with Hélène Veola, and tap with Carlos.

* * *

At another period of his schooldays he was the possessor of five scholarships at the Master Institute in the Roerich Museum on Riverside Drive — dancing, dramatics, music, painting and sculpture.

"In the music course," he said, "we studied each instrument to see what makes it tick, learned its timbre and quality, how it is played, etc. Musical instruments are like people, each one different from all the others. And," he added, "each creating different moods."

While he was in Boston he attended matinee performances of the new shows, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the Boston Symphony concerts, and a Sunday evening performance of the Bach St. Matthew Passion. And when I talked with him he was going to get up early the next morning to see the Chinese Collection at the Art Museum.

He met me with a bundle in his hand—hose he had bought in Filene's Bargain Basement. And when he left me he was going to look for shirts at Raymond's (which is not exactly Sulka's). Bare-headed and boyish, absolutely no putting on of side, he is as straightforward, simple, direct and clear-minded a young American as you could find.

* * *

He has enormous energy, a springy walk, and a keen interest in everything, including foreign and domestic politics. Of backstage politics he says: "Ballet has it all over musical comedy. And that is because in a musical show there is less rivalry—everybody is doing something different.

"Why I went into musical comedy? Well, I consider acting a step beyond dancing. The theater draws on all the arts and does not leave out the speaking and singing voice (I can sing, too). Having danced all my life, acting to me offers greater fulfillment. I like comedy.

"I want to play straight roles some time. I have played them in summer stock at Woodstock and St. Louis. I'm ready for anything, except Chekhov and Shakespeare. They may come later, but I don't feel I am mature enough to really get inside of them yet.

"I don't want to do anything highbrow, not now at least. I like playing before an audience of people, not special people, but just plain folks, entertaining them, making them laugh. It is a wonderful thing to hear an audience laugh.

"I like night-club work, too. When you dance only, you're good for two, three minutes at most, then you're winded, done for a time. But if you build up a little act, talking, doing impersonations, and then bring in the dance as a climax, you can stay out 15 or 20 minutes, and with good showmanship, keep the audience happy."

He described one sketch of his, "Russian Night Club" (he composes his own dances), in which he is the master of ceremonies and all the performers. Having grown up speaking Russian as well as English, it is easy for him to assume a Russian accent.

This business of producing and directing interests him also. He looks at each new play, musical, or ballet, very analytically, often detecting places where he thinks more imagination, intelligence, or better choregraphy could have been used. But he admits he is not quite ready to become a director yet.

He's a villain in the present show—but not when he dances.

P. S. I hope he gets the (Nijinsky) job.

James Kollár

**Val Valentinoff**

## Dramatic Information Please

By Harold Hobson

London

Quizzes today are all the fashion. Examinations in the schoolroom are still comparatively unpopular. But in newspapers and magazines they fill the pages that many people turn to first.

In these circumstances, a theatrical quiz was bound to appear sooner or later; and to Mr. James Agate it has fallen to provide it. He calls it a simple test suitable for "candidates up to the age of 21." Here it is:—

1. Give the names of the four most famous Greek dramatists.
2. Which character in Shakespeare says: (a) Alas, poor Yorick! (b) Give me the daggers. (c) I am a man more sinned against than sinning. (d) Sing willow, willow, willow. (e) I am dying, Egypt, dying. (f) All the world's a stage.
3. Name four Restoration dramatists.
4. In what plays do the following appear: Sir Epicure Mammon, Mrs. Malaprop, Claude Melnotte, Old Eccles, Christy Mahon, Joxer Daly?
5. Who said: Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships? (b) Zounds, Madam, you had no taste when you married me. (c) O God, roll back Thy universe, and give me yesterday. (d) Ignorance is like a delicate exotic fruit —touch it and the bloom is gone. (e) That's a good bid, Eugene. (f) To die will be an awfully big adventure.
6. The authors of "The Duchess of Malfin," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "All for Love," "Venice Preserved," "George Barnwell," "Virginius" were Lillo, Sheridan Knowles, Otway, Massinger, Webster, Dryden? Put these in the right order.
7. Who wrote "Le Misanthrope," "Wallenstein," "Pelléas et Mésilande," "The Father," "The Seagull," "Anna Christie"?
8. "La Dame aux Camélias" is written by Musset, Daudet, Dumas fils, Victor Hugo, Sacha Guitry? The part was created by Bernhardt, Duse, Déjazet, Desclée, Doche, Yvonne Printemps?
9. What essayist and critic, in what connection, was "glad, for a season, to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience"?
10. "Hedda Gabler was an idealist who turned down rich suitors and married a poor professor whom she really loved . . . what is wrong here"?

The answers are: I. Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes. 2. Hamlet, Lady Macbeth, Lear, Desdemona, Antony, Jacques. 3. Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Congreve. 4. "The Alchemist," "The Rivals," "The Lady of Lyons," "Caste," "The Playboy of the Western World," "Juno and the Paycock." 5. Faustus, Sir Peter Teazle, Wilfred Denver, Lady Bracknell, Candida, Peter Pan. 6. Webster, Massinger, Dryden, Otway, Lillo, Knowles. 7. Molière, Schiller, Maeterlinck, Strindberg, Chekhov, O'Neill. 8. Dumas fils, Doche. 9. Lamb: Restoration comedy. 10. Everything.

Says Mr. Agate, "I tried out my paper on a well-known barrister and keen playgoer; he answered 21 out of the 43 queries correctly. A critic pretending to instruct artists and the public should score at least 40 hits." This is a hard saying; for myself I scored only 39.

Here, however, is another quiz, which I am sure Mr. Agate would be able to knock flat:

1. What famous English actor fought in the American Civil War?
2. What famous English actor was hissed on his first appearance on the stage?
3. What English actor was the first to enjoy a run of 22 consecutive weeks in New York?
4. What English actor once played to an audience composed entirely of clergymen?
5. What famous actor, not being allowed as a child by his parents to enter a theater, learned "Hamlet" by heart before he was 11?

The Civil War warrior was Sir Charles Wyndham, who sailed for America in 1863, and became a member of the Medical Department of the Federal Army. Sir John Hare first appeared on the stage at Liverpool in "A Business Woman," and was so nervous that he got hissed. In 1890 E. S. Willard, the "most consummate villain of the London stage," occupied a New York theater for 22 weeks with a repertoire including "The Deacon" and "The Violin Maker." It was Willard who invited the clergy to see him play a parson in "Judah." And the studious little boy was Wilson Barrett.

## Opera in Concert Form

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Among the composers whose operas are sighed for, year after year, by musical epicures who long since wearied of the usual round of Wagner, Verdi, Gounod and Puccini, two whose names are steadily recurrent are Handel and Smetana. Their operas are not at all alike, those of Handel being survivors of the high noon of the old opera seria and those of Smetana having the more-or-less localized appeal of works that are nationally self-conscious. The style of the one is early eighteenth-century baroque, whereas the other represents mid-nineteenth - century romanticism. But both are off the beaten track and their pleasures have been reserved largely for a limited few among the more traveled cognoscenti.

Though the Metropolitan ignored completely the Handel opera renaissance that swept over Germany in the nineteen hundred and twenties and has shown no disposition to go beyond occasional revivals of "The Bartered Bride" in making a place in its repertory for the stage works of Smetana, there is always the hope that it will see the light, and make up for past neglect by some handsome adventure that will bring us "Giulio Cesare," "Rodelinda," "Radamisto," "Ezio" or some other work by Handel; or "The Kiss," "The Secret" or "Dalibor" by Smetana. Only the epical "Libuše" is too patriotically Czech to fare well outside of the homeland, though it possesses a beautiful score.

* * *

There have been college and music school performances of several of Handel's 40-odd operas, but none has had the splendor of voices and the opulence of spectacle to satisfy the cravings of the Handelians. To hear the operatic Smetana, other than as represented by "The Bartered Bride," it was necessary to go to Prague in the prewar past, save as there might be some very rare performance of one of the operas in Austria or Germany. This writer contrived to hear a half dozen of the Handel operas in prewar Germany and most of the Smetana repertory in the Czech Capital.

It was with fairly clear recollections of these performances abroad that he attended recent concert representations in New York of Handel's "Julius Caesar" and Smetana's "Dalibor," which were designed to bring their musical treasures to our hopeful wartime stay-at-homes. There was an earnest presentation of the Handel work with conscientious soloists and a chamber orchestra of players from the Philharmonic-Symphony under the leadership of Ernest Gebert, but with no chorus. Paul Eisler had a Czech-singing chorus for "Dalibor," but no orchestra. Two pianos sufficed. The "Dalibor" soloists sang in English, which was also the language for "Julius Caesar."

* * *

This listener could get little of the real feeling of these operas from these sober concert performances, without scenery, costumes or action. Both could easily have passed for oratorios. Gone was the bright glamour of the Handel score. The stylistic florid "divisions" which give animation to the stage scene were laboriously archaic as concert music. The important character of Ptolomeus was eliminated entirely, and, with him, some of the most vital of the florid airs, those that Handel composed for bass.

Caesar, a male alto in the original, was here a baritone, but his superb air after the escape from drowning was very well sung by Lee Sweetland. Since the fabulous castrati of Handel's heyday long since vanished from the earth, we have no choice but to accept the substitution of natural male voices for the artificial sopranos and altos, much as it disturbs the balance of the voice parts and involves transpositions and simplifications. Cleopatra's beautiful airs were none too well sung, but those of Cornelia and Sextus were fairly well delivered in the oratorio manner. Without action, the recitatives gave little suggestion of the picturesque stage movement.

"Dalibor" is not a folk opera like "Bartered Bride" and several other Smetana works, though the music is often recognizably Bohemian. It is a kind of Czech "Trovatore," with a chivalresque background and appeal. But its knightly story was stilted and dull when told in part by a narrator and sung in part by principals in ordinary evening clothes. Dalibor's talismanic violin seemed much more undramatic and far-fetched than it did in the stage performance in Prague. His famous air with violin obbligato was sentimentalized until it sounded like restaurant music. It is possible that this is an opera only for home consumption, but certainly it is not one for concert presentation. It may be questioned whether these performances, conscientious and capable as they were, advanced the cause of the operas of either composer.

## The Eakins Centennial

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A hundred years ago, when Thomas Eakins was born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1844, America had not yet outgrown its pioneer days, and the Victorian era was in its infancy. It was a pre-electrical, pre-aeronautical world, paced to the horse and to pre-cinema life when the pleasures of home were of one's own making.

In the eighteen-seventies, when Eakins achieved maturity as a painter, life was largely bounded by heavy panelling and red plush; by play of light sifting through heavily curtained windows and picking out here and there highlights of bric-a-brac or metal, as in the fine interior, "The Chess Players," centering interest in human heads, with glint of light on chess men.

Yet every object, every piece of furniture, though held in half-light or shadow, is drawn with a minute accuracy characteristic of Eakins who, while striking boldly toward his pictorial objective, kept his respect for the details that supported and enriched it.

This was no accident. His father was a writing master of the old school when penmanship approximated an art, and relics of young Tom's early schooling, included in the centennial exhibition of his work at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, begin with scroll work on paper, and carry through beautifully accurate perspective renderings of furniture to sketches in which might be traced the first stirring of human interest.

* * *

Relating humans to their environment, Eakins depended upon dramatic lighting to draw his composition together and achieve focal unity. Yet every element of a picture was carefully studied. Often he modeled little figures in wax to assure himself of tri-dimensional values before consigning them to their places in a given composition.

Thus in "William Rush Carving his Allegorical Figure of the Schuylkill" (1877) he produced a series of little sculptures as models for his final creation in paint. As in the study of the three chess players, light establishes the focus on the nude body of the standing model, spreads through curve of accessories and the seated figure of a woman sewing to the dusk of the background in which Rush is chiseling the sculptured figure.

Thus there are no blank, meaningless paint areas on an Eakins canvas. Every inch has life. "Between Rounds," 1899, and "Salutat," 1898, two of the tradition-breaking studies of boxers, hold the main figures in light against multi-figure backgrounds, where every face is a portrait.

It is a strange commentary upon human beings that Eakins, who so revelled in people that he personalized each unit in a crowd while managing to retain the mass impression, soon met savage repudiation not only from the rank and file, but from high places where one should look for leadership in progressive thought.

* * *

Eakins was presenting the Victorian era as he knew it; a robust era, physically active, if mentally somewhat heavy. The world as he saw it was serious, perhaps because he looked for serious things, relishing them himself.

Athletes fascinated him, whether fighters, wrestlers, scullers or baseball players. But athletes were not accepted as material for picture making. Allegories and classical legends were still in style. Realism was anathema. Even portraits demanded a non-existing prettiness, or at least some hint of a grand style. Subject matter must be pleasant.

Eakins saw life through different eyes. If he found interest in the exact turn of a table leg (Victorian tables had many turns) he was similarly absorbed in the muscular play of the human body.

The motion picture was still to develop, but Eakins was its precursor. In his championship of the single camera he fathered the cinema. The work of Muybridge is well known today. That of Eakins, which struck to the heart of movement and stroboscopic photography, has had meaning only for a little coterie of art initiates.

* * *

Eakins was more than a painter. He was an explorer, delving below the superficial to the real. He could not paint a popular portrait. His women were strong and serious. Only occasionally, as in the little sketch of his wife and his setter dog, or in the early portrait of his first fiancée, "Katherine," did he reveal a leaning toward the charming or the playful. As he matured, beaten back into his studio by a lack of comprehension bred of his times, he found solace more and more in the painting of his friends —artists, physicians, musicians, the clergy.

There is a fine, basic seriousness in "Addie" (1900) and "Signora Gomez D'Arza" (1902) that brings to mind the strength of Spanish portraiture. The self-portraits have that same strength coupled with innate wistfulness. You sense in them a man misunderstood; living ahead of his times, whose masterly interpretations of his own day tell more in the nineteen-forties of actual living a half century ago than thousands of other pictures, acclaimed by public and critics, yet by-passing the basic strength of the era that bred them. Eakins reflects the best in the life of an age that sought perpetuation in its superficialities. His work is a documentation of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, presaging in its honesty and its drama of real life the documentary film of today.

## Army Air Force Show

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The United States Army Air Force in Britain is soon to tour the United States, in the form of a collection of 21 paintings by a young Irish artist, Colum Gore-Booth. The pictures were made with the co-operation of the Army Air Force authorities, and were placed on exhibition in London in the windows of Harrods Department Store.

The tone of the pictures, like the subject, is grim. There are no heroics. Nothing is glorified or idealized. All the paintings are statements of fact, usually striking, often startling and sometimes —but only sometimes—beautiful.

In particular, there is a poetic beauty about the skies, and some of the trees, which are in the best English landscape tradition. But Colum Gore-Booth doesn't hesitate to show this earthly beauty scarred by an architectural surrealism of an air base in wartime.

In the few portrait studies Mr. Gore-Booth shows a remarkable talent in seizing the essence of character and depicting it with sympathy, humor, and realism.

In addition to touring various cities in the United States, the paintings are to be reproduced in color, in a book about the United States Army Air Force in Britain, by Alfred Wagg, an American writer and war correspondent.

---

Frank Sinatra will have the lead in the M-G-M picture, "Anchors Aweigh," a Navy comedy, with Gene Kelly in a prominent part. The cast will include Marilyn Maxwell, José Iturbi, and Nancy Walker, with Joseph Pasternak producing and George Sidney directing.

* * *

Spencer Tracy will portray Lieut. Gen. James Doolittle in the M-G-M film, "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."

* * *

Dick Haymes and June Haver will be starred by Twentieth Century-Fox in "Michigan Avenue," a musical about Chicago of the early 1900's, in Technicolor.

* * *

"Objective Burma," with Raoul Walsh directing, will be Errol Flynn's next Warner Brothers film.

* * *

Paramount will make a film version of Ferenc Molnar's comedy, "Olympia."

Vandamm

**Katharine Cornell and Arthur Margetson**

**In "Lovers and Friends," closing tonight at the Plymouth Theater, New York, and starting a tour Monday at the Plymouth, Boston.**

## Publications for Soldiers Shun Controversial Issues

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 22—Political news and information on problems of the day given to an immense number of American soldiers in Britain and throughout the world through the Army publications Yank and Stars and Stripes is about as controversial as a weather report.

It is less controversial because weather reports hazard opinions on things to come while the soldiers' periodicals cover only the certainties of the past.

Sumner Welles in a recent syndicated article, urges the Government to "tell the soldiers what they are fighting for." Would they not be greatly helped, he asks, "not only while they are overseas but after they have come home" to resume responsibilities as individual citizens if they had a fuller knowledge? He stresses foreign affairs but the question might well be homefront problems.

The fact is at present that the two great Army publications are being neutral till they are colorless. The shadow of possible Congressional inquiry hangs over every word uttered and save for an occasional glittering of generalities on "democracy," they might as well be house organs editorially of any army and almost any country as exponents of intelligent solutions to burning questions back home.

**Policies Difficult**

Editorial policies of an Army-run periodical are obviously difficult. One effort is being made through the Army education branch of special services to tell the soldiers what it is all about and to correlate democracy with war. This method uses the platoon discussion-group system instituted successfully by the British. But Army periodicals give little help.

The Stars and Stripes, a daily newspaper, celebrated its second anniversary this week for the British edition and published an account of itself. It is a four-page tabloid with an attractive format devoting one page to sports and carrying many pictures and cartoons. On the anniversary it quotes its 1942 War Department prospectus "that it be a newspaper and not a propaganda sheet." Rigid application of this formula however, doubtless motivated by a lively concern of Congress, has made the periodical neuter rather than neutral and excluded that vigorous clash of ideas that arouses intellectual curiosity.

**British Newspapers**

British newspapers are available here but carry little home news. The question is, whether it is not dangerous to take 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 young Americans abroad and place them in a one or two-year intellectual vacuum while important issues mushroom back home.

The illustrated pictorial weekly Yank is more sprightly in the "Get a Load of This" school.

Factual frontline reporting in both periodicals is often brilliant. Yank carries a weekly feature "News From Home" in which an effort to interpret as well as record news is made.

But here, too, the authorities obviously have not yet worked out a formula on controversial issues that they feel will meet Congressional criticism. There is a dangerous disposition here, as in Congress itself, on the soldier-vote issue to feel that the business of 10,000,000 servicemen is to fight, not think. The answer that Sumner Welles gives is that you do the first better if you do the second.

Editors of these periodicals would probably be glad to present parallel columns of opposing views if the authorities permitted. In a letter to the editor of Yank in the current issue a soldier alleges the magazine "fails utterly to fulfill its place," or even "to see its place."

He particularly laments the alleged failure to "outline problems of the day."

While difficulties of the problem obviously are many, the question of dealing with ideas as well as facts in Army publications is not insuperable. But down to date it cannot be said to be met and when a soldier asks Why am I fighting? there is now a dangerous silence.

## Arctic Little Diomede Island Prospers, Pushed Into Limelight by the War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — Little Diomede, one of the virtually unknown islands which, like Attu, Kiska, Tarawa, Los Negros and others, have been catapulted into prominence because of the war, goes on its way both peacefully and prosperously.

This is the report brought to Fairbanks by Roger Menadelook, manager of the Eskimo co-operative store on the bleak island in the northern Bering Straits between Alaska and Siberia. He came here to buy supplies for the store and sell some ivory products, the carving of which is a major winter vocation for the residents of his island.

**Speculation Over Russia**

Little Diomede came into the news when Russia, then an unknown factor in the war and world power politics, "occupied" Big Diomede Island, a short distance away. Rumors current at the time indicated the Soviet might be fortifying the island for various offensive reasons against America. They were soon dispelled with the revelation that what Russia wanted, and still wants, is weather reports from the Bering Straits. These are more vital today than ever before because hundreds of American-made planes are flown across the straits to Siberia each month under lend-lease agreements.

**Ivory Causes a Boom**

A 100 per cent increase in the price of ivory, thanks to the souvenir-collecting propensities of soldiers and sailors in Alaska, has boomed Little Diomede, Mr. Menadelook said. Food has been plentiful, although the story was different a year ago when the autumn supply ship became ice-locked and never arrived with the white man's contribution to the Eskimo's diet—sugar, salt, tea, and matches. An Army plane relieved the situation in part.


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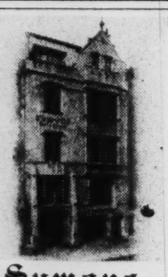

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# I. L. O. Delays Setting Course Until Delegates Present Views

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—A policy of "slow and sure" won in its first test at the International Labor Conference here, when the Steering Committee decided not to start committees working on the great social and economic program offered the Conference until the delegates could first sit down and talk it all over.

Accordingly, the first two days of next week will be allotted to general debate. The issues to be covered are the future policy, program, and status of the International Labor Organization, and its recommendations to the United Nations for present and postwar social policy, including social provisions in the peace settlement.

This is new procedure. Heretofore committees have organized immediately after the Conference opening. This year many of the proposals are so big and new that the Steering Committee agreed the sense of the gathering ought to be ascertained as a guide to committees.

The problem of the future of the I. L. O. alone contains 20 political questions, declared a leading delegate. Another veteran member said the proposals represented the views of the I. L. O. Secretariat and it was desirable to learn the views of delegates. Some felt the committees might go too far if they set out without getting the judgment of the organization.

**Wide Support for Plan**

While British delegates with long I. L. O. experience took the lead in advising an exchange of ideas, the plan met with wide support from American and other sources. The workers' delegates showed no desire to push things through hastily and generally approved of the debate.

The analysis to which the proposals are being put in critical technical quarters is illustrated by such informal comment as this:

"They are partly hogwash, partly platitudes, and partly very much worth while.

"We are making history here, but we must be content with reasonably small progress."

It is stressed that this is not an economic conference. Some proposals would expand I. L. O. work so far, it is said, as practically to mean the stretching of the I. L. O. Constitution. In such constitutional cases this meeting can properly do no more than recommend changes, according to influential experts.

**Many Support League**

Still another point of view is supplied by delegates who strongly support the League of Nations. There are a number of them. They don't want the I. L. O. to move the League nearer its exit. This would result, they feel, if the I. L. O. becomes financially independent of the League by collecting contributions direct from all participating nations.

Members of the Conference who seek to spare the League any fresh diminution are inclined to say that autonomy for the I. L. O. may be all right, but why not later? On the other side, the I. L. O. Secretariat recommends that the I. L. O. discontinue its old-time system of collecting its dues from League members through the League, and counsels going direct for the money to all states. This has considerable backing among delegates.

The flurry among worker members of the Conference over the labor member of the Argentine delegation continued today. Though some prominent worker delegates consider it a tempest in a teapot, the struggle about seating the disputed delegate consumed three sessions of the worker group yesterday, and continued at a fourth today.

Latin-American feelings have been stirred, and workers report the discussion at times "quite hectic."

**Communist Link Seen**

Those who want to bar the Argentinian insist that the Government in his country is fascist and that he is not a bona fide representative of the workers. They are countered by the claim that there are other Latin-American countries which have fascist governments and no free trade-union movement. Why, it is then asked, make a distinction in one case and not in the other?

The latter group alleges that at bottom lies the issue of communism, and that those who follow the communist line are hitting back at the Argentine because for years it has officially banned communism.

They point to Vicente Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, head of the Latin-American Confederation of Workers, who is credited with strong communist sympathies, as inspiring opposition to the Argentine delegate.

Objectors come back with the assertion that regardless of whether there is a communist angle, the situation in Argentina is bad enough to warrant a rebuff.

At the last worker session yesterday Señor Lombardo Toledano was made the worker member of the Credentials Committee, which may shortly have the dispute laid before it. The other members are Henry I. Harriman of Boston, who was chosen by the employer group, Dr. J. van den Tempel of the Netherlands, who was named by the government group.

**Reaction Foreseen**

While this disturbance over an obscure labor man seems to have slight bearings on the business of the Conference, South American observers here say that if the labor vote goes against the delegate, his rejection by the worker group at the I. L. O. is likely to cause a strong moral reaction against the present Government of Argentina, which alone out of all the Latin-American countries has lagged in exertions against the Axis powers.

Hence, politically, the Argentine episode has an importance it lacks otherwise.

After the employers' group had its first opportunity to review in detail the proposals before the Conference, Mr. Harriman, who is Chairman of this section, said:

"We had a very general discussion of all the reports covering the five main topics before the Conference from the standpoint of their competency and their practicability.

"No conclusions were reached. Some very divergent views were expressed, but the longer the discussion continued, the more we saw that in many cases we were discussing words where there was real agreement on policy."

## Toronto Agencies In All-Out Attack Against Delinquency

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Co-ordination of all community agencies in an all-out attack on juvenile delinquency in Toronto through a Provincial system of Family Courts on a standard common to all provinces, and a broad educational policy, was recommended in a recent report on delinquency made by the Big Brother movement.

A practical step towards such co-ordination would be the creation of a youth department in the city administration, the report continued. It could also be achieved by informal co-operation of existing community services, and use of service clubs' interest, volunteer effort, and the mechanism established by the former Civilian Defence Committee.

Each community, it was stressed, should provide adequate recreational facilities for its adolescents through youth centers in every neighborhood, and adequate staffs for the establishment, development, and supervision of activities of boys not already interested in satisfactory recreational and informal educational pursuits.

Other needs suggested were for a farm-training center for Toronto boys, to give good farm training and provide placement outlets; a foster home service for boys aged 13 to 16; opening of as many parks and recreation areas as possible throughout the city, and development of a parent education program.

## Cartoon in News of the Week

Carlisle © New York Tribune

**See Anyone You Know?**

## Editors Ask World Free Press

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The American Society of Newspaper Editors today called for world-wide freedom of communications and of the press, declaring a free press is vital to prevention of future global wars.

After taking this stand by resolution, the Society voted to establish a committee to work with Government agencies toward carrying out this statement of principles.

Concern over the future of news distribution internationally was matched by admonitions that a ceaseless struggle must be waged at home to preserve what freedom the press now has.

David Lawrence, Editor of the United States News, today told his colleagues in a prepared speech that the First Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids Congress to abridge the right of free speech and free press, had ceased to be "adequate protection for the freedom of the press in America." He urged that consideration be given to the adoption of a new amendment more specific and specifically designed to counter modern encroachments on press freedom.

An extraordinary session at the Capitol wound up yesterday's meetings. It was the first time the editors, who have been coming here annually for 22 years, had met with a congressional group to discuss the problems of legislation.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, declared that "unless constructive action is taken to better prepare the Congress to meet the complex problems of the war and postwar period, I have grave doubt of the ability of the legislative arm of the Government to maintain its proper position in the struggle for power with the executive branch."

On the other hand, Representative Pat Cannon (D) of Missouri, asserted that Congress had a "remarkable record" and he took the editors to task for "failure to recognize" it.

Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, brought cheers from an audience of Congress members and newspaper editors with a call for repeal of the constitutional provision that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

## D. A. R. Congress Needed Overtime To Fill Offices

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The 53d triennial congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution ended yesterday after an election campaign unprecedented in the annals of the organization.

Voting in the three-cornered contest for President-General had taken three ballots, and the balloting for the six Vice-Presidents-General at Large was not complete until the fifth ballot was taken. Installation of the new officers completed the agenda of the Congress.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Ga., was elected President-General Thursday, carrying a slate of officers with her, but the convention went into overtime yesterday to select two of the six Vice-Presidents-General at Large.

Elected Vice-President-General at Large on the fourth ballot was Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke of Washington, D. C., and, on the fifth ballot, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee of Martinsville, Va. Mrs. Perry W. MacDonald of Piedmont, Calif., had withdrawn before the final vote.

Unopposed in the voting were Mrs. C. Edward Murray of Trenton, N. J., Second Vice-President-General; Mrs. Willard Steele of Chattanooga, Tenn., Chaplain-General; Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer of New London, Conn.; Corresponding Secretary-General; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne of Brookville, Ind., Registrar-General; Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee of Santa Monica, Calif.; Historian-General; Mrs. Frederick Smith of Somerville, Mass., Librarian-General, and Mrs. William Horsfall of Marshfield, Ore., Reporter to the Smithsonian Institution.

## British Place Money Project In Study Class

*Continued from Page 1*

declare that "much will depend upon the ultimate direction of policy of the United States as a great creditor and exporting nation."

It isn't a question merely or even primarily of American tariffs, The Times concludes: "What matters most to the rest of the world is that the United States should enjoy stable prosperity without any disturbing fall in the price level, and without the alternate booms and slumps which spread havoc far outside American boundaries and by themselves would suffice to wreck any international currency scheme."

This reflects the very widespread preoccupation here with the American aspect of the international problem of avoiding serious economic depressions.

The question is asked here, What's the next step? It is felt here that there will soon have to be financial talks on the political plane, with this scheme as a basis of discussions.

## Furlough Plan Due For Central Pacific

*By the Associated Press*

Honolulu, April 22

A system of furloughs for soldiers in the Central Pacific, to be granted on a percentage basis, is being worked out and will be ready for announcement soon, Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson's headquarters said yesterday.

There has been no general furlough system in the Central Pacific theater because of the lack of shipping. As a result, many soldiers have been in the Pacific for two years or more.

## Hull Wants Trade Fund Now

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, lauding progress made toward the establishment of an international stabilization fund by Treasury technicians of the United Nations, today urged that such a program "be put into operation on broad outlines for a gold-based, $8,000,000,000 stablization fund to promote postwar world prosperity was announced last night. Soviet Russia gave its approval at the last minute, so the outline had the technical support of the leading United Nations.

Mr. Hull noted that while the basic principles had the support of the technical experts, the agreement as announced did not actually commit any nation to the program. He made it clear that as far as the United States is concerned, final diplomatic agreement and Congressional decision still are lacking.

Mr. Hull suggested the need for speedy action in order to clear and organize the world's monetary channels in time for postwar economic reorganization.

"If such programs can be put into operation before the end of the war, we will save much time in the task of bringing about domestic and world-wide prosperity when hostilities cease and immeasurably strengthen the prospects for an enduring peace," he said.

## Gold-Based World Fiscal Plan Is Drafted for United Nations

*Continued from Page 1*

taking represents no single nation's plan. As finally agreed to by the experts of the United Nations, after months of consultation and discussion, it is a sweeping modification of the original American and British stabilization proposals. The plan for a new international currency of account, to be known as "Unitas" or "Bancor," were dropped.

**Currencies Tied to Gold**

The plan ties the currencies of all member nations firmly to a gold base.

Tentatively, at least, it is expected that the quota of the United States participation in the fund would be between $2,500,000,000 and $3,000,000,000; the British, $1,250,000,000, and the Russian $1,000,000,000. Other nations would have proportionately smaller amounts.

Establishment of the fund with American participation, Mr. Morgenthau explained, could be achieved without in any way disturbing or redistributing the large gold holdings of this country.

This country holds about $2,000,000,000 in its existing stabilization fund, which would be available for a substantial part of the United States quota, Mr. Morgenthau stated. In addition to general agreement by Congress, it is expected that specific legislation for certain aspects of the plan would be required, such as an appropriation for this nation's quota.

The plan's sponsors suggested that eventually the fund might be expanded to $10,000,000,000, to take in present neutrals and Axis countries.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, called the agreement reached by the experts "one of the bright spots on the world horizon," and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, said, "There is enough agreement to warrant calling an international conference."

Senator Wagner also called the agreement "another step in the down-to-earth, commonsense policy of voluntary international co-operation on the monetary front."

Many House Republicans who heard the plan outlined thought it was "a visionary scheme" and "might destroy the value of our currency."

## *Hotel Skating Rink Now U. S. Army Mess*

*Reported by CBS*

LONDON, April 22—Across the top of the home news page of the London Daily Express there is a picture of American officers dining out on trays in one of the most fashionable west-end hotels, the London Radio reported.

"What used to be the hotel's skating rink is now a United States Army mess and as a reporter put it: 'The scene of the slickest food hostel in London.'" The radiocast continued: "It's on the cafeteria system and generals take their turn with lieutenants.

"Officers using the mess call it Willow Run, because it reminds them of the assembly line at the great Ford bomber plant. Meals cost 2s. 6d. That's about half a dollar. The head chef says he has only one grouch. He can't get enough seasoning and spice to suit the American palate."


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# The Home Forum



## Individuality and Originality

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

How often we hear the expression, "Be yourself." And is it not what we all need to do? Failing to discern the truth about our individuality, we may at times be tempted to imitate or adopt the ways and ideas, even the habits and mannerisms, of others. Obviously the result can be only a counterfeit self or individuality.

In the Bible we find abundant evidence that man in reality cannot be anything but the individual expression of God and His intelligent and harmonious being. The Bible also assures us that "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). Thus we can readily see that God has not given to one of His children a more attractive or intelligent individuality than He has to another. But how shall we learn what our true individuality is and how to be truly ourselves?

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 506), "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear." Right thoughts, then, have a divine origin; hence their inevitable newness and originality. Realizing that God gathers these thoughts "into their proper channels," we cannot doubt our God-given wisdom and ability to express intelligently and successfully every idea given us. No longer shall we be tempted to say, "Many good ideas come to me, but I do not have the time or the ability to express them;" for would not such a statement imply that some thoughts are not gathered "into their proper channels"?

In Christ Jesus we have an unparalleled example of spiritual individuality and originality. He followed not the beaten path of creed and dogma, of conformity to mortal man's ways and means. Dullness, triteness, the inferior, and the counterfeit were foreign to his nature. He never doubted, but demonstrated, his God-bestowed ability to do whatever was rightly required of him. Thus he turned the water into wine, obtained tax money from the fish's mouth, walked on the water, healed the sick and the sinner, and raised the dead. He allowed neither pride nor self-depreciation to becloud his perception of his abilities and opportunities.

* * *

Jesus is our great example. He said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also" (John 14:12). Christian Science shows why this is not only possible but necessary if we are to claim our heritage as children of God. In Science and Health we read (p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them. Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent. We are all capable of more than we do. The influence or action of Soul confers a freedom, which explains the phenomena of improvisation and the fervor of untutored lips."

Note the words, "when the senses are silent." Does this not mean that we are to silence or refuse to listen to the specious arguments of self-depreciation, hampering environment, and limited opportunities? Personal sense may argue that what we have to offer is small and unimportant, that there is no demand for it. As we still these limiting suggestions, we realize that no reflection of God, of divine Love and intelligence, can be unimportant or unwanted. Longfellow said: "Give what you have. To some one, it may be better than you dare to think."

Using with confidence the little we have unfailingly results in larger opportunities and increased abilities. The more clearly we recognize our opportunities and abilities as God-bestowed and God-directed, the less we shall be tempted to look upon the influence of human personalities and material circumstances as either favorable or unfavorable to our progress.

* * *

Relatives of those in the armed forces may sometimes wonder if the individuality and character of their loved ones will be adversely affected by the trials, temptations, and besetments of the battle fronts. How reassuring it is to know that man, as an individualized idea in Mind, God, is forever surrounded and supported by His omnipotent goodness and power; that because all space is filled with God's protecting presence no room is left for a destructive or corroding influence. Man cannot be exposed to anything but God's presence and perfection, and a clear realization of this fact nullifies evil's boasted power to attract or satisfy. Man, his individuality, and his ability to be original and useful, are indestructible and safe in God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPINNING": *A Painting by Thomas Eakins*

BORN EXACTLY a century ago, Thomas Eakins inherited the deliberate ways of his father, an old-fashioned writing-master; and later he applied these deliberate ways to his painting, working slowly and methodically with minute attention to detail. Drawing did not come easily to him, but he mastered it finally by careful study and intense application. Following his first lessons in Philadelphia, young Eakins went to Paris for further study, spent some time in Spain, and returned to the United States for a thorough versing in anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College.

His first teaching position was at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Later he taught and lectured in Philadelphia, Washington, and Brooklyn, surrounding himself with a number of students who later became well-known painters in their own rights. For the greater part of his life, Eakins worked hard and he painted portraits until he was well past sixty years old.

Thomas Eakins was a mathematically-minded realist who abhorred hypocrisy. He painted his subjects "the way they looked," often in harsh lighting, and with little interest in or regard for prettiness.

This water color, "Spinning," is done in a softer, more homelike mood. Though he would have denied vigorously being a romanticist, his sympathetic rendering of this young woman at her wheel reflects the artist's awareness of the larger meaning of little scenes and incidents which touch the heart as well as the intellect. Much of the picture's charm lies in its simplicity—the graceful curve of the back and the face turned away; so that in its suggestion, instead of portrayal, the exact features and expression are left to the imagination of the beholder.

P. M. P.

## Individualitet og oprinnelighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Hvor ofte hører vi ikke uttrykket: "Vær dig selv"! Og er det ikke dette vi alle trenger å være? Da vi ikke erkjenner sannheten med hensyn til vår individualitet, kan vi somme tider fristes til å efterligne eller gjøre til våre egne andres fremgangsmåter og idéer, og endog deres vaner og eiendommeligheter. Det er klart at resultatet bare kan bli et uekte jeg, en uekte individualitet.

I Bibelen finner vi rikelig vidnesbyrd om at mennesket i virkeligheten ikke kan være noget som helst annet enn det individuelle uttrykk for Gud og Hans intelligente og harmoniske tilværelse. Bibelen forsikrer oss også at "Gud ikke gjør forskjell på folk" (Apostlenes gjerninger 10:34). Det er således lett for oss å forstå at Gud ikke har gitt ett av Sine barn en mere tiltrekkende eller intelligent individualitet enn Han har gitt et annet. Men hvorledes skal vi kunne lære hvad vår sanne individualitet er, og hvorledes vi i sannhet kan være oss selv?

I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 506): "Ånd, Gud, samler uformede tanker og leder dem inn i deres rette kanaler og utfolder disse tanker likesom Han åpner et hellig forsetts blomsterblader for at dette forsett kan komme til syne." Rette tanker har således en guddommelig oprinnelse; derfor er de uundgåelig nye og oprinnelige. Når vi klart forstår at Gud samler disse tanker og leder dem "inn i deres rette kanaler", kan vi ikke tvile på at Gud skjenker oss visdom og evne til å gi intelligent og fyllestgjørende uttrykk for hver idé som kommer til oss. Vi vil ikke lenger fristes til å si: "Mange gode idéer kommer til mig, men jeg har ikke tid eller evne til å gi uttrykk for dem." Vilde ikke en slik erklæring innebære at der er nogen tanker som ikke ledes inn i sine "rette kanaler"?

I Kristus Jesus har vi et enestående eksempel på åndelig individualitet og oprinnelighet. Han fulgte ikke trossetningenes og dogmenes slagne landevei, holdt sig ikke nøie efter det dødelige menneskes fremgangsmåter og midler. Det kjedsommelige, det forslitte, det ringe og eftergjorte, var fremmed for hans natur. Han tvilte aldri på, men demonstrerte den evne Gud hadde skjenket ham til å gjøre alt som med rette krevdes av ham. Således forvandlet han vannet til vin, skaffet skattepenger fra fiskens munn, vandret på vannet, helbredet de syke og synderne og opvekket de døde. Hverken stolthet eller selvundervurdering fikk tilsløre hans erkjennelse av hans evner og muligheter.

Jesus er vårt store forbillede. Han sa: "Den som tror på mig, han skal også gjøre de gjerninger jeg gjør" (Johannes 14:12). Kristen Videnskap viser hvorledes dette ikke alene er mulig, men nødvendig hvis vi skal gjøre krav på vår ary som Guds barn. I *Science and Health* leser vi (s. 89): "Sinnet er ikke nødvendigvis avhengig av nogen utdannelsesprosess. Det eier i sig selv all skjønnhet og poesi og evnen til å uttrykke dem. And, Gud, høres når sansene tier. Vi er alle i stand til å gjøre mere enn vi gjør. Sjelens innflytelse eller virksomhet skjenker en frihet som forklarer fenomener som improvisasjon og ulærte lebers glød."

Legg merke til ordene "når sansene tier". Betyr ikke dette at vi må bringe til taushet eller nekte å høre på nærliggende argumenter som selvundervurdering, hemmende omgivelser og begrensede muligheter? De personlige sanser kan hevde at hvad vi har å yde, er lite og uten betydning, at der ikke er noget behov for det. Når vi bringer disse begrensende suggestioner til taushet, forstår vi at ingen gjenspeiling av Gud, av guddommelig Kjærlighet og intelligens, kan være betydningsløs eller overflødig. Longfellow sa: "Gi hvad du har. For en eller annen kan det bety mere enn du våger å tro."

Når vi tillitsfullt gjør bruk av det lille vi har, bringer dette ufeilbarlig med sig større muligheter og utvidede evner. Jo klarere vi erkjenner at våre muligheter og evner skjenkes oss av Gud og styres av Gud, dess mindre vil vi fristes til å tro at menneskelige personligheters og materielle omstendigheters innvirkning er gunstig eller ugunstig for vår fremgang.

Slektninger av dem som er i krigstjeneste, kan undertiden undres på om kampfrontens prøvelser, fristelser og gjenvordigheter vil ha en uheldig virkning på deres pårørendes individualitet og karakter. Hvor beroligende er det ikke å vite at mennesket, som en individualisert idé i Sinnet, Gud, til alle tider omgis og opretholdes av Hans allmektige godhet og makt, og at da alt rum er fylt av Guds beskyttende nærvær, er der ikke noget rum til overs for noget som kan ha en tilintetgjørende eller oppløsende virkning. Mennesket kan ikke utsettes for annet enn Guds nærvær og fullkommenhet, og en klar forståelse av denne kjensgjerning tilintetgjør det ondes opskrytte makt til å tiltrekke eller tilfredsstille. Mennesket, dets individualitet og dets evne til å være oprinnelig og nyttig er uforgjengelige og trygge i Gud.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## The Difficulty of Remaining Alone

IF ANYONE THINKS it's a simple trick, just let him try it—that's how you feel: just let him go off somewhere and see. For no matter how scrupulously you seal yourself up, in remoteness, in solitude, it's always the same: sooner or later people seep through. "Hi!" you've said. And what have you got? The same old setup of sharings, of searchings. *Friends* you've got, all over again.

This time, of course, you did manage it for a while: longer, in fact, than ever before. You strode into the village to get your stuff and strode out again: severely alone. And although you were aware of people peeking (it being a village) they peeked guardedly (for it's also New England). For you'd had two years chockful of people: crowds and crowds of them, all the time. And quite suddenly you knew you'd got to nip off—into space, into silence. Quite suddenly you needed to re-find yourself.

* * *

And, as you say, for a while you managed it. Nothing but meadows and woods and hills: time dissolved into a long, green flow and movement steadied and simplified again. Nobody speaking but birds and winds, and the river in a thin, bright rush at your door; nobody anywhere except yourself. Just as you'd planned.

Then, of course, the inevitable happened.

In they seeped.

It started with Lucy. Lucy (she'd just been named when you met her) is—well really it's hard to say. A sort of cart: a *remnant* of cart. That is, she's composed of four large wheels with a board or two managing to associate them all. She takes up a great deal of space on a road with the amiably imbecile air of a cow; and the noise of her is enough to break the calm for a quarter of a mile, fore and aft. On this, the occasion of your first encounter, an absorbed little boy, sitting tidy and tight, was doing a sort of steering job by means of a rope that he yanked like reins. Behind him, beaming, sat a little girl—obviously wallowing in temporary privilege; and ranged at the back, pushing the whole outfit, were three even smaller little girls—crimsoned by the arduousness of their job, puffing, tipped forward, with their heads tucked down. Everything, at the sight of you, came promptly to a halt.

"Hi!" they all said: automatically, like breathing.

"Hi!" you returned.

With the stark candor of the still very young they proceeded to examine you. Some moments passed; then: "Who," the sitting-down little girl inquired, "are you?"

This, of course, is something of a stumper. It *looks* simple enough: but just try and answer it—briefly, accurately, and without agitation. "Well," you managed, "I'm the girl who lives in that little house, over by the river."

* * *

There was another prolonged stretch of calm and cool scrutiny. Then, abruptly, they went into a huddle. The three small pushers leaned forward on their elbows; the other two turned and hunched down toward them.

All in an instant the conference was finished. Everybody swung round; everybody shone. The smallest little girl (delegated, obviously, to conduct proceedings) took one step forward. "Would you," she invited, "like a ride?"

"Oh," you said, flooded with relief, "I'd *love* a ride!"

So the little girl up on top of Lucy got herself off, and you in turn got yourself on. Then the little boy re-grasped his reins; and all the little girls, in a tight, tipped row, began to push.

It was here that you made your one bad break. "I say," you interrupted, suddenly rendered a trifle uneasy by the spectacle of all this toiling tothood, "don't you think maybe you ought to ride and *I* ought to push?" You saw, instantly, the error of your move. It was as if you had thrust a dream of a soufflé back to the cook, with the kind suggestion that *she* eat it. So there, looming in state, you stayed. That is, there you stayed intermittently.

* * *

For a few minutes after you'd laboriously got going, the road sheered away; and Lucy—with the air of one who until now had been idly musing upon other matters—all at once took to her uncouth heels in an elephantine sprint. "Giddi-up! Giddi-up!" the little boy hollered (superfluously, heaven knows); and almost immediately the four little girls—running furiously in a ragged row—were left first feet, then yards behind. At the end of the hill there is a sharp turn, also a river, also a bridge; and feeling painfully devoid of ideas, you closed your eyes on the whole situation. But really, as you found, it was all quite simple. Lucy merely tore, full tilt, off the road, into the last available piece of bank, while you and the little boy were in the same instant pitched through the air onto your respective ears. Several moments later the little girls turned up; Lucy was straightened; and the ride resumed. Nobody so much as referred to the spill: it was, clearly, the accepted routine—and clearly carried no shadow of stigma. You were back, you perceived, in that innocent world where people could fall flat on their faces in public without suffering even a sense of interruption. The birds sang, the river rushed; the little boy yanked his rope like reins, and all the little girls, heads down, puffed and pushed and apparently adored it.

And, to make short shift of the tale, by the time you were through with that afternoon the whole of your meticulously contrived isolation had been shot to pieces. You'd met three farm trucks, a jeep, two station wagons, and a long collection of startled Fords. And when you say met, you mean *met*. For to encounter Lucy was (and still is) to become involved in a full-fledged incident—since only by a fluke may anyone pass her without having first to mix himself up in the complicated business of shifting her aside. And in the process of shifting Lucy aside, much, you discovered, but *much* can happen! A phrase flashing out—a glance striking through—and there the thing is, all over again! The same old setup of sharings, of searchings. Friends again: unstoppable as sun.

* * *

Not that the accent lies finally on Lucy. It started with her, this particular time; but it might, of course, have been anything else—any one of a thousand different ways. The point is, always it starts. Sooner or later. And, having started—

But that must be told some other time.

DORIS PEEL

## Found Along Main Street

OUR VILLAGE lay in the valley. The American House stood in the center of it, facing the hill. Almost directly across the street was the Town Hall, white, pillared, and set on a high terrace. It held the Assembly Room, the Ladies' Social Library, and the Lock-Up. To the left of the hall was the Post Office, not half large enough for the crowd that gathered there twice daily for the coming of the stage. Its outer wall served as a bulletin board for all official notices. (These told you when you must pay your taxes, where you could fish or slide, when you could hunt.) The interior was divided by a partition of boxes. If you had prestige in the village, you had a box with a key. Otherwise, you must, like most people, wait your turn at the Delivery window when the mail was open. . . .

To the right of the Town Hall stretched a line of buildings, all gray and gabled. The first was a dry-goods store with the Odd Fellow's Hall above it. The second was occupied jointly by a millinery shop and the Telephone Exchange, where Miss Treworgy, known as "Central," pinned on plumes and ribbons while she waited for a call. The third—its windows curtained with old posters—was empty. . . .

To the right of the American House, but a little apart from it, stood the blacksmith shop, shaped like a Noah's ark. Iron hoops hung on each side of its broad door. Inside, the walls were darkened by smoke and lined with racks of iron bars. Wheels leaned almost everywhere. Any hour of the day you could hear horses whinnying there, or Mr. Giddings, the smith, singing as he worked. Three verses of "Work for the Night Is Coming," and there was a hook for a whiffletree. "Onward, Christian Soldiers" twice through, and a horse was shod.

The sawmill stood beside it, on the bank of the Mill Brook and just above the line of tide. In summer and fall the water above the dam was shallow and coffee-colored. Willow seedlings floated on its surface like great insects, and tin cans shone from its muddy bed. But in the spring, just as the ice was breaking in the bay, it poured over the top and covered the rocks below. . . .

Four main roads led out of the village—one to the Junction, passing the Congregational Church with the Town Clock in its steeple; one by the Academy to Mariner's Hill; one to Wood's Pond, running by the old mines, which in 1909 were only deep holes, edged with piles of rusty rubble; one following the shore. All of them were shaded by oaks and elms. With one or two exceptions, the houses that bordered them were of wood, for bricks had to be brought in by schooner. Most of these houses were white, with gabled roofs and ells for their kitchens. Their doorways were broad, and their windows were framed with dark green blinds.

Here and there among them was a new type, built from the early profits of mining. These were far more ornate, with cupolas, piazzas, and big, bulging bay windows. They were as likely to be yellow or green as white. But whatever their period, all of the houses were well kept. They had lawns and shrubs, window-boxes and gardens. In the spring no dandelion trespassed long within a picket fence, nor, when fall came, any withered leaf. A man who didn't intend to keep a place up stayed on the outskirts.—From "The American House," by VIRGINIA CHASE. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

## *Wistful Memory*

My father took me by the hand
Each spring when I was small,
And I would listen breathlessly
To hear the peepers call.

And I would thrill invariably,
And often I would try
To put in words the way I felt
To hear the peepers cry.

So many years have come and gone,
But spring would not be spring.
Unless some pregnant April night
I heard the peepers sing.

No other memory of my youth
Has such a wistful strain,
Because the peepers' message said
That spring had come again.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

## A Whiff From a Smoldering Sod

IT IS SUNDAY NIGHT and the wind has changed; a matter that may seem trivial to record; and yet the southwest wind which has come has brought back the Ireland that I know best. It is our national wind, the wind that has made the Irish grass and the Irish character, that brings the moss on the southwest side of trees and bends the heads of all thorns, that are not well sheltered, over to the northeast. And with the southwest wind the frost is gone, and the soft airs come back, and cloudy skies; and the rooms at the back of the house are no longer scented with wood-smoke drifting in with fog from gardens that lie to the north of us. Tomorrow should be a day to suit a trip to the red bog at last. . . .

It is a curious thing, but I know no large bog in this country that has not a small steep hill at one side of it, as though it were designed for watching the bog, and seeing who might try to come across it, and, in the only exception I know, one has been built, that is to say a rath. . . . As much history lies in these bogs as is in books, if one has the luck to find it; for every kind of implement that man ever handled in Ireland has sunk at one time or another into the bogs, and every now and then men digging for turf find the bronze heads of spears, and sometimes even gold. . . . Here also men used to bury kegs of butter in order to keep them fresh, or butter in earthenware jars; and I think that some glimpse of the yellow treasure or some story of it that changes as it was passed on and on, may be the origin of the faith throughout Ireland that little men buried crocks of gold in the bog or at the roots of thorn trees. . . .

It is from the red bogs that they quarry with spear-like spades the turf for the Irish hearth. The scent of turf from a cottage round here is a thing one notices: further west they would be all burning it. That scent in the air is, of all odors, the most essentially Irish. Would that this book could give to any reader the atmosphere of Ireland, as the smoke of turf can call it up for me. In this smoke the spirit of Ireland seems to lurk and hide. And here is an idea that I will present to the manager of any theater who desires to get an Irish atmosphere for some Irish play: let him, if he can imitate it, have the sound of a curlew calling occasionally in the distance and let him send into the auditorium a whiff from a smoldering sod of Irish turf. And he will get the Irish atmosphere by those means, certainly more cheaply, and perhaps more surely, than he has ever got it before.—From "My Ireland," by LORD DUNSANY. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1944



# What of Britain and Its Empire in Crucial Days of Shift to Peace?

## Canadians See No Hope For Commonwealth Bloc

**MacDonald speech against power politics appears to foreshadow end of drive to consolidate colonies and 'mother country' in mighty postwar unit—Poll shows little support for project.**

*The British House of Commons has just concluded debate on the Empire in which Prime Minister Winston Churchill stressed the closeness of Empire ties and the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations. At the same time, there is evidence of a determination on the part of some Dominions not to sacrifice their right to independent expression and decision. Mr. Hutchison in the following article analyzes this trend from the Canadian point of view.*

By Bruce Hutchison

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, April 22—The recent blunt speech against power politics delivered in Montreal by Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, is accepted here as indicating the approaching end of the drive to consolidate and centralize the British Commonwealth of Nations to form a single bloc of power in the postwar world.

At the same time, a summary of the views of the British nations' various governments shows little enthusiasm for this project, and observers here doubt that it will even be proposed at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, launched active discussion of a reform in the Commonwealth's present structure in a Toronto speech early this year. His speech was interpreted by the Canadian Government as meaning that he would have the British nations all speak in one voice, under a single policy, in foreign affairs.

**Proposal Rejected**

For Canada, Prime Minister W. Mackenzie King at once rejected this proposal and at the same time attacked in the Canadian Parliament the views of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, who had urged that Britain should forge some kind of union with western European democracies and form a bloc of power strong enough to balance Russia on the east.

The Smuts theory did not include the consolidation of the British Commonwealth, as did the Halifax theory, but both appeared to agree that the world, in Lord Halifax's phrase, would be organized after the war under a small group of "Titans." Canada, through Mr. King, rejected both Commonwealth consolidation and the necessity of organizing the world by the "Titan" principle. He insisted, instead, that the world must be organized on a basis of collective security in which all nations could participate.

**MacDonald's View**

Now, as spokesman for the British Government, whose speech presumably has the approval of his superiors, Mr. MacDonald condemned "the speakers (who) have sought to measure the respective strengths of Britain, America, and Russia against each other, and to devise means of striking a balance between them so that peace would be maintained because no one of them was strong enough to force its will on the other. That is the old policy of the balance of power and in that way lies ruin. We should not speak, let alone act, in such terms, for even words of that nature introduce a sense of rivalry between the great nations."

The Canadian viewpoint, in favor of world organization, was further encouraged by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's speech of March 28, in which he said that "every state must have the right to make its voice heard in discussions of means by which we are to arrive at our common ends" and that there must be no dictatorship by the big powers.

**No Contradiction**

While Mr. Eden said first responsibilities for the maintenance of peace must rest with the large powers, this statement was not taken here as contradicting in any way Mr. King's concept of the future, but rather as strengthening it, since it was Mr. King who first proposed the theory of "functional representation" in international organizations—the theory that nations must have functions and powers in different international projects according to their particular contributions.

However, the recent radio address of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, was taken in Canada as the most powerful support yet voiced for the theory of a true international society, protected by an international organization of sovereign states, as first proclaimed in the Moscow Declaration and confirmed in the Connally resolution of the United States Senate.

Altogether the Canadian Government finds its policy, as outlined by Mr. King on Jan. 31, in agreement with that of the United States, as laid down by Mr. Hull.

**Plan Lacks Support**

A reading of speeches by the Prime Ministers of other British overseas nations shows no support for Lord Halifax's apparent plan to reconstruct the British Commonwealth on the single-voice principle. In the South African Parliament, March 17, Marshal Smuts is quoted in the press as opposing any change in the present consultative machinery of the Commonwealth.

Premier John Curtin, of Australia, on Dec. 14, 1943, urged better machinery of consultation between the British nations but insisted on "sovereign control of the policy of Australia by its own people, parliament and government," and said, "consultation must be consistent with the sovereign control of its policy by each government."

Premier Peter Fraser, of New Zealand, declared at Canberra, Jan. 17, in favor of a new league of nations, in the principle of which he had "implicit faith."

**Position Strengthened**

In Canada, the position of Mr. King on the eve of the London conference is greatly strengthened in his hostility to any change in the Commonwealth's present method of co-operation. M. J. Coldwell, leader of the powerful socialist party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, attacked Lord Halifax more vigorously than Mr. King.

John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, the official opposition in Parliament, declined to express an opinion on the Halifax speech but after Mr. MacDonald's speech he said of it: "It would appear he has rendered a very good service in drawing attention to the dangers of the balance-of-power doctrine."

Meanwhile, however, one of Mr. Bracken's chief lieutenants, Mr. Howard Green, member of Parliament for Vancouver South, stated in Vancouver that the Progressive Conservative Party policy was based on the theories outlined by Marshal Smuts and Lord Halifax and absolutely rejected the principles of Mr. King who, he said, would make Canada a small nation under the thumb of the United States.

**Outlook for Plan**

Premier George Drew, of Ontario, next to Mr. Bracken the most prominent Progressive Conservative in Canada, has stated that the present structure of the Commonwealth is unsatisfactory and must be changed, but he has not elaborated on the statement.

Whether the views expressed by Messrs. Drew and Green are sufficiently shared within the Progressive Conservative Party to make Commonwealth relationships a political issue in Canada is not yet clear; but it is significant that the Gallup poll shows the Liberal and C. C. F. parties with about two thirds of the nation's electoral strength and their opposition to the "Titan" theory has been declared without reservation.

Students of British Commonwealth history know that the proposal to consolidate the Commonwealth and make it speak in one voice on foreign affairs has been made many times before and has always been rejected as the autonomy of the British nations increased; though there is general agreement, certainly in Canada, that consultation and efforts toward common policies should be maintained at a maximum.

The opinion here is that the latest of many attempts to reverse the process of decentralization and autonomy has already failed before it really got under way.

### *Military Snap Sought For Uniforms of Wacs*

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Uniforms with a little more sparkle would improve enlistments in the WAC, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York said yesterday.

He declared a drop in WAC recruits was due to failure to recognize "the femininity of the problem" and lack of "military pertness" in the uniforms.

### Mannstein and Kleist Shifted by Germans

*By the Associated Press*

Stockholm, April 22

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Tidningen reported yesterday that the German Command on the Russian Front had been shaken up, with Field Marshal Walther von Model replacing Field Marshal Fritz Eric von Mannstein in command of the Carpathian sector and General Schoerner succeeding Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist.

There was no indication as to where Marshal von Mannstein had been shifted.

The dispatch said Field Marshal von Model was taking over a "most important post." He was the General who led the Germans closest to Moscow.

General Schoerner is comparatively unknown.

## *Chicago Sun Shines in Typography*

THE CHICAGO SUN
NO WATER, GAS, POWER IN BERLIN
U.S. Marines Land Nearer Rabaul
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul Pioneer Press
MARINES LAND NEARER RAB
Los Angeles Times
Navy Vows Truk Capture;
Nimitz Confers With F.D.R.

**The Christian Science Monitor Leads in Honorable Mention**

**The Chicago Sun's first page for March 8 is shown (top left), with a typographical excellence that won the F. Wayland Ayer Cup for 1944, in the 14th Annual Exhibition of Newspaper Typography, held in Philadelphia on April 20, sponsored by the N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., an advertising agency. In upper right group, The Christian Science Monitor's front page that won First Honorable Mention is shown flanked by the Los Angeles Times, right, which won Second Honorable Mention, and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, left, which won Third Honorable Mention. Lower panel shows judges, seated, left to right: Mrs. John H. Whelen, Jr., aide to Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Chairman of the Navy's General Board, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist; standing, left to right: Admiral Hepburn; Jean Carlu, internationally-known poster artist; Lowell Mellett, newspaperman who until recently was an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, and Prof. Thomas F. Barnhart of the University of Minnesota, make-up and typography expert.**

## Mrs. Luce Puts Army Query To Mrs. Roosevelt

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce told a Republican women's convention here she would like to know whether Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's espousal of peacetime compulsory military training for American youth indicated what she termed a White House fear that national security would be threatened in the postwar era.

Addressing the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations at their annual banquet last night, she said it was only after the Allied conferences at Teheran and Cairo that Mrs. Roosevelt began outright advocacy of compulsory military training for all American boys and girls.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the Connecticut Congresswoman asserted, reflects the views of the President because she is "privy to Mr. Roosevelt's mind as perhaps no other person in the world."

Discussing Mrs. Roosevelt's plea for military training, Mrs. Luce said: "Perhaps we have been given unwittingly a key to the puzzle . . . a clue to what the President, after Teheran, thinks is in store for postwar America."

Mrs. Luce lauded Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, saying:

"Most of the credit for a Republican victory in 1944 must be given to Governor Bricker, not only for demonstrating to the people, by his own high record in office, what Republican government has always stood for, but for his vigorous analysis of fundamental principles."

## New French Envoy Adds Hope For Syrian-Lebanese Pact

By Egon Kaskeline

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Arrival of a new French General Delegate in the Levant States has given new stimulus to the negotiations between the French National Committee of Liberation and the Syrian and Lebanese Governments.

The new French envoy, Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet, who for a short time was head of the French military mission in the United States, is a distinguished soldier. After having served in the French forces in the Levant States, he was appointed commander of a French army corps in France and succeeded in holding the Italian forces attacking in the Alps.

Reception of the new delegate by the authorities and the press was friendly in Damascus as well as in Beyrouth. However, despite the many cordial declarations addressed to the "noble French nation and its representative" the basic attitude of the Levant governments has not changed. They remain adamant in their desire to obtain full and complete independence from French domination.

**Lebanese Attitude**

It was significant that, while the Arab press spoke of the "traditional cultural and material links existing between the Levant States and France," Riad el Solh, Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic and one of the most active pan-Arab leaders, stated bluntly that "Lebanese independence was not yet fully achieved and that, therefore, Lebanon could not declare war upon the Axis."

At the same time, the governments of both Levant States have been anxious to send delegations to Cairo to take part in the preparations for a pan-Arab congress in which all countries of the Middle East will participate and which shall prepare a Middle Eastern federation.

The French, on the other hand, are not willing to give up what remains of their once powerful position in the Middle East and it is, therefore, likely that a definitive settlement of the relations between the mandatory power and Syria and Lebanon will only take place after the end of the European war.

In the meantime, the Syrian and Lebanese Governments are increasingly taking over the administration of their countries, replacing French officials with native ones.

Delegates of the two countries have now received seats in the new Superior Economic Council in which the French, the British, and the Americans are also participating and which is aiming at stimulating economic activity in the Levant.

The new financial agreement for the adjustment of exchange problems in Syria and in Lebanon which has been concluded between the French and the British will also help to adapt the Levant economy to war conditions.

**Problems Not Settled**

However, political problems have only temporarily been shifted into the background. Not only is the problem of the Franco-Syrian-Lebanese postwar treaty still unsettled, but a solution has also to be found for the relations between Syria and Lebanon.

The Syrians, of course, want to incorporate the small Lebanese Republic as a province into "Greater Syria." They are prepared to grant administrative and cultural autonomy to the neighbor country but refuse to consider it as an independent state.

The Lebanese Christians, on the other side, fear to be engulfed by the Moslem majority which more than once in history has proved to be all but tolerant to the "unbelievers."

The Lebanese as well as the Syrians are opposed to a bilaterial agreement with France but the Beyrouth government has come forward with a proposal for a Five-Powers Guarantee of their independence by France, Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China. This project is opposed by the Syrians who call it the "Tangierization" of Lebanon.

## Alaska Oil Search Promised

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CORDOVA, Alaska—A request by the Cordova Chamber of Commerce for an investigation of the Katalla-Yakataga oil fields has brought from Delegate Anthony J. Dimond in Washington the promise that either the Navy or the United States Bureau of Mines will do exploratory work in the district this year.

The Navy has already sent specialists and Seabees on their way to the Arctic to drill in the Navy's vast reserves between Point Barrow and Point Hope.

Drilling was undertaken several years ago in the Katalla fields by private concerns which finally abandoned their explorations as being too costly. Wells drilled to 1,800 feet or less, however, have produced about 300,000 barrels of oil, enough to operate a small refinery at Katalla which supplied this community and others with fuel oil, the Chamber pointed out.

The geological arch or field in which oil signs have been found is 250 miles long, extending east from Cordova. It is the only Alaskan field that has produced any quantity of oil although several companies have drilled on the Alaska peninsula and Kodiak Island without success.

## War Economy Considered In Ayer Awards

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—H. A. Batten, President of N. W. Ayer & Son and sponsor of the Ayer Cup for excellence in newspaper typography, said in commenting on this year's awards that the judges faced an unusually difficult task. The cup went to The Chicago Sun, with First Honorable Mention to The Christian Science Monitor, which won the cup last year.

"In addition to the traditional considerations of typography and format," Mr. Batten said, "the judges had to consider the degree to which the normal content of the newspaper had been preserved in spite of war-necessary space-saving changes.

"In this war for freedom—freedom from aggression, freedom to worship, freedom of enterprise, freedom of thought and speech—paper has become a critical material, a military necessity. The saving of paper has become one of the greatest national problems with which we are faced today. Yet without newspapers there can be no continuance of that vital bulwark of every kind of freedom—a free and untrammeled press.

"When the newspapers entered in the exhibition—more than one thousand of them—are placed on display in the Ayer Galleries, West Washington Square, later in the month, everybody will have an opportunity to see how skillfully this dual problem has been met. It will be the first time that the many new formats and type dresses of the country's newspapers will have been assembled for critical comparison and review. They will be studied carefully for possible trends, and a full technical description of the winning typography and paper-saving methods will be made available to those interested. Thus, in the national interest, the best thinking and skill of American journalism will be placed at the disposal of all."

### Museum's 'Norfolkiana' Wins a $25,000 Gift

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORFOLK, Va.—A gift of $25,000 from Norfolk Newspapers, Inc., publishers of the Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-dispatch, for the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences for the development of a "Norfolkiana" department, has been announced by P. S Huber, president of the corporation.

## Churchill Puts War First With Postwar Plans Later

**Many Britons, however, hope Prime Minister will modify present stand after Allied invasion has been launched successfully—Political situation tense as nation concentrates on military affairs.**

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, April 22—Although the Churchill National Government has this week won an easy by-election victory in the Clay Cross Division of Derbyshire, the House of Commons and many persons outside of it, too, are convinced that the only substantial relief that can be expected in the present difficult domestic political situation will come with the opening of the second front.

When the invasion has been successfully launched it is hoped that the Prime Minister will modify his present policy of insisting that postwar planning must be confined lest it get in the way of winning the war.

In any case, there will be some relief, at least temporarily, to the political tension by reason of maximum concentration on military matters.

Tension has been reflected lately in reports of Mr. Anthony Eden quitting the Foreign Office to devote more time to his other job as leader of the House of Commons. The story back of this situation is discussed later in this article.

**Pressed for Answers**

Mr. Churchill was again being pressed in Commons this week about foreign policy, postwar planning, and about the League of Nations or whatever other means of collective security are under consideration by the United Nations.

The visit here of the American Undersecretary of State, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent speech have added to the already lively British concern over such questions.

Mr. Churchill was again adamant in his answers. A Labor Member, Mr. Frederick Bellenger, asked in effect, "Isn't it about time the Commons was consulted in view of Mr. Hull's statement that the United Nations are at the stage when much of the work of formulating plans for the organization and maintenance of peace has been accomplished." Mr. Bellenger also asked whether the Covenant of the League of Nations was still operative.

Mr. Churchill replied: "I think a great many people think Mr. Hull's speech was most helpful. There is undoubtedly a common building up of thought between Britain and the United States and we have every intention of keeping other nations informed.

"I have to be careful to mention that, because these matters are all for discussion and will be decided only at the end of the war."

The Prime Minister added that the British view is that the great body of work achieved by and embodied in the League of Nations ought not to be lost.

**Russian Diplomacy**

But a large section of parliamentary and public opinion remains restive under this answer of the Premier on postwar policy.

It is not only the eyes of the British Foreign Office that are looking anxiously at Russia's diplomatic as well as military progress in Europe. Exiled European governments now in London but awaiting early liberation of their countries join in criticism of the lack of foreign policy not only of the British Commonwealth, but of the United States as well.

Comparisons are being made with the unreadiness for peace after World War I which is held one of the causes of World War II.

Inquiry into the reported Eden shift from the Foreign Office suggests the following explanation. The Premier would be glad to have Mr. Eden freer for leadership of the House of Commons and additionally gain more experience outside of the Foreign Office as part of his buildup as the likely successor to Mr. Churchill.

But such a plan would perhaps give Mr. Churchill still more control of foreign policy which Foreign Office opinion and some parliamentary opinion appear unwilling to accept in view of Mr. Churchill's present preoccupation with military affairs, and his tendency to postpone postwar decisions.

**Churchill Still No. 1**

Though British foreign policy is under fire, critics still hope Mr. Eden will stand up to the Premier better than possible successors at the Foreign Office.

Without questioning that Mr. Churchill still stands out as the only national wartime leader, the fact is that the Premier gets his overwhelming votes of confidence in Commons by taking nonwar conflicting issues into the question of confidence in his war leadership which few people here wish to challenge.

Uneasiness in Parliament is intensified because it feels it has no popular mandate, Britain having had no general election.

A number of recent by-elections provide no really reliable clue to the political thought of the nation as a whole. Electoral registers are out of date. The war has disrupted the population and sent young voters to the fighting fronts. The wartime political truce has confused the choosing of candidates and electioneering machinery generally.

**Gain by Independents**

Perhaps the best sign in the by-elections is that the nation certainly isn't politically asleep. The National Government candidates—Conservative and Labor—have suffered several defeats at the hands of independent candidates, notably of the new Common Wealth Party.

Other candidates have appeared in the field with unfamiliar titles like Christian Socialist and Atlantic Charter candidate, all tending to stress the current political stirring.

As a generalization it is safe to say that British opinion has moved to the Left and further toward internationalism, but not less Commonwealth-minded.

## *Pork and Beef Exceed Year Ago; Poultry Price Raised to Attract Sellers*

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Fears of a meat famine have vanished, the War Food Administration said yesterday—but the average family can't have as much table meat the rest of the year as it did during the winter.

WFA said "dire predictions" of a few months ago are giving way in the face of pork and beef supplies considerably exceeding those of a year ago.

At the same time the Office of Price Administration boosted the ceiling prices of poultry at all sales levels in an effort to get more fowl on market counters. OPA said the increase would mean ⅔ cents a pound more to consumers on a year-round average.

In New York, the Eastern Meat Packers Association said yesterday there no longer was any justification for meatless days because plenty of sausage and bacon are available.

At its meeting here, the Association adopted a resolution asking mayors of all cities having heatless days to discontinue them. Copies were sent to the OPA and to the American Hotel Association.

## Army Recognizes Duty to Wounded

CLEVELAND, Ohio., April 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, declared yesterday the Army recognizes a moral obligation to every wounded veteran and adde, "There aren't going to be any apple sellers on the street corners after this war if we can prevent it."

"There aren't going to be any wounded soldiers sleeping in parks or lodged in jails," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Cleveland Advertising Club. "The best we can do for these men isn't good enough, but we will do our best."

Here for the dedication of the Army's new $5,000,000 Crile General Hospital, the officer said:

"The Army realizes its duty to these (wounded) men and it will not shirk that duty. Every effort will be made to repair each broken body and make it as nearly whole as is humanly possible."

The Army recently established a division of personal affairs designed to give personalized service to soldiers, discharged veterans and their families, General Somervell said.

"We intend to supplement the work the other organizations are doing, not to duplicate or try to do their job," he added. "We intend to step in quickly in emergencies. We intend to act fast."

### Chicago Tribune Denied Newsprint for Milwaukee

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The War Production Board has rejected an application of the Chicago Tribune for newsprint paper to start a new daily newspaper in Milwaukee, Wis.

In a letter notifying the Tribune of the refusal, WPB noted that the request was based on the contention that the defeat of Wendell L. Willkie in the recent Wisconsin primaries was in effect a repudiation by the public of the policies of many existing newspapers in that state, and that a newspaper embodying the standards of the Chicago Tribune would "fill a long-felt want" in Wisconsin. The Board refused to pass judgment one way or the other on this phase.

# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

| Stks. Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60g | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| Abbott Lab pf4 | † 10 | 112⅞ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Acme Steel 3 | 2 | 56¾ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | |
| Adams Exp 1g | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| Air Reduction 1g | 7 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39½ | + ⅛ |
| Alaska Juneau | 57 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allis-Chalmers 3.80e | † 10 | 147 | 147 | 147 | +2 |
| Allegheny Corp | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Allegh L Stl .35e | 4 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Allied Stores 1 | 2 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40e | 12 | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4 | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| Amal Leather | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Amal Lea pf 2.40e | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | — ¼ |
| Amerada Pet 2.50e | 23 | 92½ | 91 | 92¼ | +1⅛ |
| Am Bk Note .40e | 14 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Am Bosch 1.25 | 14 | 15⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 3 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Am Can 3 | 5 | 84 | 83¼ | 84 | |
| Am Can pf 7 | † 40 | 174 | 174 | 174 | + ¼ |
| Am Car & Fdy 1.40 | 2 | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am C&F pf 1.40 | 2 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | + ½ |
| Am Chain & C 2 | 1 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | |
| Am Chicle 4a | † 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Am Crystal Sug | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| Am Distill 1.60 | 2 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am For Pow | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am&FP 2pf | 6 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Hawaii SS 1.40 | 8 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 2 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Internat 1.20g | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Locomot pf 4a | 2 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | — ⅛ |
| Am Locom pf 7 | 6 | 147¼ | 147¼ | 147¼ | + ¼ |
| Am M&Fdy .80 | 6 | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am M & Met 1.50e | 1 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am News Co 1.80 | †280 | 34⅜ | 33½ | 33½ | —1¼ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 3 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | + ¼ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 2 | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ¼ |
| Am Rad&StS .10e | 9 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Am R Mill .20e | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Am Roll Mpf 4½ | †330 | 68 | 67½ | 68 | + ½ |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | 7 | 37 | 36⅞ | 37 | + ⅛ |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 4 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | 7 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 11 | 158⅛ | 158 | 158 | |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | + ⅛ |
| Am Tob B 3a | 1 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | |
| Am Tob pf 6 | † 20 | 144¼ | 144 | 144¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Type Fdrs ⅓e | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose 1e | 5 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Wat Wks | 3 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Woolen pf 2k | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — ¼ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| Anaconda Cop ½e | 9 | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 25¾ | + ⅛ |
| Anchor Hock G 15e | 1 | 227⅞ | 227⅞ | 227⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Armour & Co | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Armour&Co pref 3k | 1 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | + ⅛ |
| Assc DGd 2 pf7 | †130 | 91 | 90 | 90 | — ½ |
| Associated Inv .40e | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ⅛ |
| Atch T & SF 3e | g 4 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line 3g | 4 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Refining (⅓e) | 4 | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Ref pf 4 | † 80 | 110⅛ | 110 | 110 | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Powd ⅓e | † 50 | 54¼ | 53¾ | 54¼ | +1 |
| Aviation Co .20g | 5 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bald Loco ctf1½g | 3 | 19 | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¾ |
| Balt & Ohio | 5 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 12 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | |
| Barker pf 2½ | † 30 | 45½ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 4 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wks 2e | 1 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ | |
| Beat Co pf 4½a | † 70 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Bell Aircr 1a | 3 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | + ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat ⅓ae | 3 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .30e | 2 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Best Foods ½e | 3 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel (11½e) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | + ⅛ |
| Beth Steel pf 7 | 1 | 118 | 118 | 118 | |
| Bix & Decker 1.60 | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Blaw-Knox .15e | 4 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bloom'dale .45e | †100 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Boeing Airplane 1e | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Bon Ami B 2½a | † 10 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | |
| Bond Strs 2 | 2 | 37 | 36½ | 36⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 4 | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bower Roll B ⅓e | 1 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Brainff Airw .60 | 4 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| Bristol-Myers ⅓e | 1 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | +1 |
| Brkln Un Gas ⅓ae | 3 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Bucyrus-Erie .15e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Brown Shoe 2 | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | + ¼ |
| Brunswk-Balke ⅓e | 11 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Budd Mfg | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg $5pf5 | † 90 | 58½ | 58 | 58⅛ | +1 |
| Budd Mfg pf | † 10 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | +2½ |
| Budu Wheel ½g | 1 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bullard Co ⅓e | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Burl Mills (.40e) | 3 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| Burr Mills (.40e) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 13 | |
| Bus Aud Ma .20e | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| Butler Bros .30e | 5 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| Butler Br pf 1½a | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| Cshd Pack 13½ | 4 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ | |
| Calumet&Hec .20e | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Can Dry Ale ⅓ae | 1 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | |
| Canad Pacific ½2e | 8 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Case (JI) Co | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — ½ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 1 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅝ |
| Celanese Co ½pf | 30 | 32⅞ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅝ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | † 10 | 118 | 118 | 118 | — ¾ |
| Celotex Co pf 1 | † 5 | 177⅛ | 173¼ | 177⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Cent Aguirre 1⅓g | 7 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Cent Foundry | 14 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Cen. Ill Ltpf4½ | † 70 | 110 | 110 | 110 | —1¼ |
| Cent R R N J | 4b | 101⅜ | 81½ | 91¼ | —11¼ |
| Century Rib M | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Certain-teed Prod | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Cert-teed 6 pf | † 50 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | — ⅜ |
| Champ P&Fpf 6 | † 70 | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| Ches & Ohio 3 | 13 | 44⅞ | 44¾ | 44⅞ | |
| Chi&E Ill 1½g | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Chi&E Ill A 1e | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Grt West | 8 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Chi No West wi | 4 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Chi No West pf wi | 6 | 53¾ | 53 | 53 | — ½ |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Chi Pneu T cv pf3 | 4 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | + ¼ |
| Chi PT prpf2½ | † 30 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| Childs Co | 7 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Chrysler Corp ⅓ae | 5 | 81⅞ | 81¼ | 81¾ | |
| City I&F 1.20 | 3 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| City I&F pf6½ | † 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| City Stores | 6 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Clev&Pitt 3½ | † 50 | 92⅞ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | |
| Clev Gr Br 1e | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| Cley G B pf 5 | † 20 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | |
| ClimaxMolyb1.20a | 2 | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| Clett Peab ⅓e | 1 | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Coca-Cola 3a | 2 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | |
| Coca-Cola A 3 | †110 | 66½ | 65½ | 65⅞ | +1 |
| Collins & Aik ⅓ae | 1 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | |
| Col & South 1pf | † 40 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| Colum B cast B.40e | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Colum G&E .10e | 57 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Col G & E 6 pf 6 | 3 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | — ¼ |
| Colum Pict ½g | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Colum Carbon 4 | 1 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Credit 3 | 2 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ⅛ |
| Coml Inv Tr 2.40 | 2 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | — ¼ |
| Coml Solv .60g | 12 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| Com'wlth&South | 42 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1 | |
| Com&So pf 7 ⅓ak | 5 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¾ | + ⅜ |
| Con Ed 1.40 | 6 | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Consol Cigar ½e | 3 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Conde Nast ½g | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Copper .20g | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 9 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edis pf 5 | 2 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | — ¼ |
| Cons Film Ind | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Film pf ⅓ak | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ½ |
| Cons Nat Gas 1a | 5 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Cons Vultee 1e | 2 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | |
| Cons Vul pf 1¾a | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | 3 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| ConsumP pf4½ | † 40 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | |
| Cont Bak ⅓ae | 4 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Cont Bak pf B | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | — ¼ |
| Cont Can ⅓ae | 3 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| Cont Motors .15e | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Cont Oil Del .30e | 6 | 30¼ | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | † 50 | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¾ | +1 |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 5 | 54 | 54 | 54 | — ¼ |
| Cornell-D E .20e | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Coty Inc .15e | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Crane Co ½ae | 5 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | |
| Crane Co pf 5 | † 40 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ | — ½ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 1 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | — ¼ |
| Cuba R R pf | †110 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Curtis Publishing | 25 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Curtiss-Wright ⅓ag | 11 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Curtiss-Wr A ½ae | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ¼ |
| Davison Chem 1e | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Dayt P&Lpf4½ | † 20 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | + ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 2e | 8 | 38¼ | 38 | 38¼ | + ⅛ |
| Del & Hudson | 14 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack&West | 12 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Detroit Edi .60e | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Devoe&Rey A 1 | †170 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | +2¼ |
| Dist Co-Sg n2.22 | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| Doehler Die C ⅓ae | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| Dom Mines kl.60 | 20 | 23 | 22⅞ | 22¾ | +1 |
| Dow Chem 3 | 1 | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | |
| Dow Chem pf 4 | 1 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | + ¼ |
| Dresser Mfg 2a | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | |
| Dunhill Int | 5 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| duPont de N 1¾ae | 2 | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ | +1 |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 1 | 160¾ | 160¼ | 160¾ | + ¼ |
| East Kodak pf6 | † 10 | 180 | 180 | 180 | |
| El Auto-Lite ½e | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | + ⅛ |
| Electric Boat 1a | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| El Power & Lt | 16 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | + ¼ |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 3 | 84½ | 84 | 84⅜ | + ¼ |
| Emp Pub Service | 20 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| EPSS$5½pf5½g | † 2 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR 1g | 3 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A 1g | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR pf A 5 | 1 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | — ⅛ |
| Eureka V Cl 1ae | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 2 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1a | 1 | 37⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| Farns Tel & Rad | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ¼ |
| Fed L&T pf 6 | † 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ¼ |
| Fed M & S 1ae | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Fed Mot Truck .40 | 1 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Federal D Scs 1½g | 2 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| FedDStrspf4½a | † 30 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| Fid P F Ins 1.60a | 5 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | |
| Firestone 1.25 | 5 | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| Flintkote .15e | 5 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| Flintkotepf4½a | † 60 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | |
| Florsheim Stl | 5 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Food Fair Strs 1 | 3 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | |
| Foster Wheeler | 5 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21¼ | |
| Fruehauf Trs .40e | 2 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| Gabriel Co | 5 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Gair Robert .30g | 5 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| Gar Wood Ind .40 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| Gen Am Inv 1g | 4 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Baking .30e | 4 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Gen Baking pf8 | † 10 | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | —1½ |
| Gen Bronze .60g | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 | † 40 | 149 | 149 | 149 | |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | 16 | 35⅜ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Foods 1.60 | 6 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ | † 50 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| Gen Mills 5pf5 | † 30 | 130¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ | |
| Gen Motors ⅓ae | 16 | 56⅞ | 56¾ | 56⅞ | |
| Gen Outd Adv ⅓ae | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Gen Prec Eq 1 | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Gen Print Ink .10e | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Gen Ry Signal ⅓ae | 5 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Real & Util | 5 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| Ger Refract .30e | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Ger S C pf 1½d | †170 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | + ½ |
| Gen Time In pf6 | † 10 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | +5 |
| Gen Tire&Rub 1.20e | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ½ |
| Gillette Saf R .80 | 7 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Goebel Brew .20 | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Goodrich(BF) 3.75e | 6 | 43¾ | 42⅞ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich B F pf 5 | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | + ¼ |
| Goodyear T&R 1e | 4 | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ⅛ |
| Goodyear T&R pf 5 | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| GraniteCS .52½g | 2 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Grant W T 1.40 | 1 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gt NorRy of 2g | 11 | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gt West Sug 2 | 4 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | |
| Gt North Ore ct 2e | 4 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | 3 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gruntan Sug pf | † 10 | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 10 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | |
| Gulf Mob pf 5g | 3 | 52¼ | 52 | 52 | — ¾ |
| Gulf Oil 2a | 5 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | + ¼ |
| Hamil Wat pf 6 | † 10 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ½ |
| Harb-Walker 1 | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Hayes Mfg | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 | †100 | 104½ | 103½ | 104½ | +1½ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| Hercules Pow ½ae | 2 | 77 | 77 | 77 | —1 |
| Homestake Min | 26 | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41½ | +1 |
| Houd-Hers B ⅓ae | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Household Fin 4 | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| HouseholdF pf5 | †200 | 109 | 108½ | 108½ | —1¼ |
| HoustonL&P 3.60 | 2 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | — ¼ |
| Houston Oil | 4 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Hud Bay M&S h2 | 3 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ¼ |
| Hudson Mot .10e | 3 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| Hupp Motor | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Idaho Pow 1.60 | 11 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Illinois Central | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| Ill Central pf | 6 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Indpls P&L .60e | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Indust Rayon 2 | 2 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Inger-Rand 1½e | 2 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Insurance Co 1a | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Insurnsh ct .20a | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Interch Co pf 6 | † 10 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | |
| Intercon Rubber 1g | 7 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Int Harvester 2a | 1 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| Int Harvester pf7 | † 60 | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | — ½ |
| Int Mining | 12 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Int Minerals&C 1a | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Int Nick Can 1.60 | 18 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¼ |
| Int Paper | 8 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Int Shoe 1.80 | 1 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int Tel & Tel | 32 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Int Tel&Tel for ct | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Isl Crk C pf 6 | † 10 | 140 | 140 | 140 | —1 |
| Jarvis W B .30e | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Jewel Tea 1 | 4 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| Jones & L Stl 1e | 12 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| Jones&LStl pfB 5 | 3 | 74¼ | 74 | 74 | + ¼ |
| Joy Mfg .80 | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| Kan City South | 2 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Kan City Sou pf2g | 3 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | — ½ |
| KaufmannDpt. .30 | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ¼ |
| Kennecott Cop ½e | 12 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | |
| Kinney$5pf1½k | † 20 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ | + ¼ |
| Kreage (SS) (1) | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ¼ |
| Kress S H 1.60 | 9 | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery 2 | 1 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh C&N .90g | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | 9 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Leh Val RR | 4 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Lib-O-F Glass ½ae | 3 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | + ⅛ |
| LibbyMcN&L ½e | 3 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Liggett&Myers 3a | 2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| Lion Oil Ref 1 | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| Lockheed Airc ⅓ae | 4 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | |
| Lorw's Inc 2a | 2 | 59¼ | 59½ | 59¼ | |
| Lone Star Cem ⅓ae | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| Lorillard (P) ⅓ag | 7 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| Mack Trucks 3g | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| Macy R H 2 | 2 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| Manati Sugar | 5 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Marine Mid .08e | 16 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| MarketStRy prpf 1 | 130 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Martin GL 3g | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Martin-Parry | 11 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Master Elec .35e | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Masonite Corp 1 | 4 | 44¾ | 44 | 44¼ | — ¾ |
| Mathieson Alk ⅓ae | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| May Dept Strs 3 | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | + ¼ |
| Maytag Co | 1 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | + ⅛ |
| McCall Corp 1.40 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| McGraw Elec 1 | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| McGraw Hill .20e | 1 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | + ½ |
| McIntyreP h2.22a | 3 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | + ½ |
| Mead Corp .15e | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| Mead pfBew5½ | † 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +1 |
| Melville Shoe 2 | 2 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | |
| Mengel Co ⅓ag | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Miami Copper ⅓ae | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Mid Cont Pet .40e | 2 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| Midl Stl P 1pf8 | † 20 | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ | |
| Minn-Moline | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Minn & St L Ry | 3 | 51½ | 51⅜ | 51½ | —1 |
| Mission Corp 1g | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| Mo-Kan-Texas pf | 8 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Mons pf A 4½ | † 30 | 113½ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | |
| Montgom Ward 2 | 23 | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42½ | — ½ |
| Morris & Essex | † 10 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| Mullins Mfg B | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Mullins Mfg pf7 | † 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +1 |
| Murray Corp ⅓ae | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | |
| Nash-Kelv ⅓ae | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Nash C&StL 3g | † 10 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ⅛ |
| Nat Auto Fib ⅓g | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Nat Auto F pf .60 | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Aviation ⅓ag | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Biscuit .60e | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| Nat Can | 25 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Cash Reg 1a | 4 | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Dairy Pr ⅓ae | 6 | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Distillers 2 | 1 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Gyp pf 4½ | † 10 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Lead ½ | 8 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Nat Mal&S C .15e | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Steel 3 | 1 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Supply | 3 | 12⅞ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | |
| Nat Ss$½pf5½ | † 2 | 82¼ | 82 | 82 | — ¼ |
| Nat Sup $2 pf ⅓ak | 4 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ | + ¼ |
| Walworth Co .60g | 4 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Ward Baking B | 11 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Ward Bak pf ⅓ak | 3 | 53¼ | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| Warner Bros Pict | 8 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Webster Eisenlohr | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| West Ind Sug 1g | 6 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| West P El A 7 | † 50 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | — ½ |
| West PEl 7pf7 | † 10 | 99¾ | 98¾ | 99¼ | + ⅜ |
| West PEl 6pf 6 | † 10 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | —1¼ |
| WVa P&Pap .35e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| West Auto Sup 1 | 1 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | — ⅛ |
| West Un Tel A ½ae | 2 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | |
| Westing A Br ½ae | 2 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| West El & Mfg 1g | 2 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | — ⅛ |
| West Elec pf 1e | † 10 | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | +2 |
| Wh&LE pf 5½ | † 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| Wheel Stl prf5 | † 90 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| Wheeling Stl ⅓ae | 1 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| White Motor ½ae | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| Willys Overland | 10 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| Wilson & Co | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Woolworth FW 1.60 | 9 | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37¼ | — ⅛ |
| Yale & Towne .

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Events Are Shaping for Huge Building Boom in Postwar Era

By George Ericson

*Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor*

In the manifold plans being blue-printed for the postwar set-up, building, or more technically, new construction has the premier place with most planners. Singly, it is the most impressive activity on the horizon. If the Twentieth Century Fund figure of 1,000,000 new housing units annually for 10 years after the war be accepted as a reasonable forecast of what will take place in residential construction, then here is a potential expenditure of some $6,000,000,000 a year (assuming the houses to cost on the average $6,000 a piece).

Of course, there are other building activities which will supplement the construction of homes, such as various municipal projects, including public buildings, roads, sewers, bridges, airports, etc. But public attention, due to the huge deferred demand, is focussing definitely on the outlook for new homes—on cost, type, size, kind of construction, etc. Interest, which a while back seemed to have turned more especially to pre-fabricated housing now is centering again on the age-old method of meeting the need of shelter, i. e., the building of homes to suit individual taste as well as pocketbook—the custom-built house which today would incorporate a certain amount of pre-fabrication in its structure.

**Home Building at Standstill**

Today construction of homes, except for war housing projects, is at a standstill. Even repairs on private residences are held to a $200 maximum, while construction on farms is limited to $1,000 unless special exception is made. Such restrictions accounted for a drop in total construction awards last year to $3,274,000,000 from the big volume of $8,255,000,000 in 1942. This was a decline of 60 per cent, a lessened rate of activity which is continuing in the early months of the current year.

The cessation of home building has resulted in acute shortages of satisfactory homes and apartments, despite the trek of over 10,000,000 men into the armed services. It might reasonably be argued that there are as many houses extant as, say three years ago, and that therefore keen demand for places to live is an anomaly. But it must be remembered that there has been a heavy transfer of farm population to the city to take industrial jobs, that women by the hundreds of thousands have moved from former homes to accept war work in other cities and that vast numbers have expanded incomes due to well-paid war work and therefore are seeking better accommodations.

**Shrotage of Living Quarters**

The nation's big cities, particularly where war factories are located, are suffering keen stringencies in living quarters. In New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, and dozens of other centers, vacancies in desirable locations are few and demand for the most part exceeds supply. Such a situation is conducive to heavier real estate sales, too, for with ceilings on rents and with expenses rising, many find it advisable to sell. Oftentimes, buying is the only way a person without quarters can obtain a place to live.

After the war, there will undoubtedly be another population shift, though a big percentage of people will probably remain in their new surroundings if they can get work there. A complicating factor will be, of course, the millions of young men returning from the wars who will want their own homes. Will these homes be similar to those built in the 1930's, will they be fabricated, will they be the dream homes pictured in the magazines, as far advanced over the old type as the helicopter is over the old biplane?

**Costs Will Be Higher**

The public is being warned that it had better not look for "dream houses" when the war ends. Perhaps this warning is unnecessary, since experts assert that the population at large is rather conservative and resists unusual departures in home construction. It can be expected with all the improved technique and the exploitation of revolutionary features, that builders and architects are not going to force radical changes upon an unconvinced public.

Better and more efficient heating, lighting, and air conditioning will be looked for, but hardly at less cost. As with automobiles, so with houses—the postwar costs, it is predicted, of constructing and maintaining the average-priced home will be higher than before the war. The pre-fabricated house, on the other hand, may well cost less, dependent on what other novel features may be incorporated in its make-up. Such a house with dozens of new gadgets to intrigue the young and venturesome, may well be brought down in cost to a level within the means of most workers.

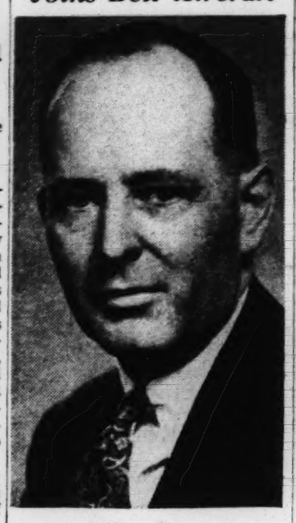
Housing for those that live in the slums, and unfortunately there still are slums, is a matter for the State. For there are many who will not be in a position to buy a new home. As Nathan Straus, building expert says: "Reliance on the discovery of a magic method of producing housing that will bring good homes within the reach of all is indulgence in a form of day-dreaming."

**Big Repair Program**

The program for those whom the President called the ill-housed one third is necessarily in abeyance for the duration, but after the war it will add to the impetus which private demand will give housing expenditures. While awards for 1944 will probably not exceed $1,700,000,000, according to a Standard & Poor's survey, the demand after hostilities cease will be enormous. A recent survey by the United States Chamber of Commerce indicates that six months after the war, American home owners will spend $7,500,000,000 on home and farm improvements, entirely exclusive of the building of new homes.

Such activity will mean a tremendous volume of business for companies that provide the materials for house building and that cater to repair and maintenance. To enumerate the goods that will be in demand would mean a roster of practically all the goods that form the base of the business structure. Then there are the new uses that have been found for the old metals — such as structural shapes of steel, aluminum in window sash and as insulation, copper in the plumbing system, asbestos cement in shingles and wainscoting, bituminous derivatives in roof covering and floor tile, and varied applications for rubber, magnesium and plastics. The demand for these will add to what is anticipated as the biggest building boom yet seen.

### *Joins Bell Aircraft*



**William Davey**

Former general manager of Curtiss - Wright Corporation's Buffalo plants, who has joined the Bell Aircraft Corporation as assistant works manager of the Niagara Frontier division.

## Government May Take Control Of Montgomery Ward

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The New York Times in a dispatch from Washington says that the Administration is considering a plan to solve difficulties with Montgomery Ward & Co., by having Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, take charge of the firm for the Government.

"Such action would be unprecedented," the Times added.

The newspaper said there was no official statement and "all that could be learned was that such a plan received the most serious consideration at White House talks today."

The Times says the purpose of the move was to evade the non-war contract aspect of the Montgomery Ward non-compliance case. The large mail-order and retail chain firm, it added, refused to comply with an order of the National War Labor Board, and on April 13 after the United Mail Order, Warehouse and Retail Employees Union (C. I. O.) had gone on strike in an effort to force the company to comply, the board referred the case to the White House.

"An important point in the defense of Montgomery Ward against the Government's procedure," the Times says, "has been that it is not making militarily important products."

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. demanded today that the United States Postoffice provide it with the type of postal service it said it had been given for more than 30 years.

The mail order house, where a strike was called by the C. I. O. employees' union on April 12, in a letter to Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen recounted its charges that 70 postal employees have been removed from Wards and that non-insured parcels and first-class mail other than special delivery are not being delivered to the firm.

Mr. Kruetgen declared Wednesday that postal employees had been withdrawn "because with the strike there was no work for them."

Wards told Postmaster Kruetgen today:

"Your reported statement that your employees were withdrawn because they 'had no work to do' is of course disproved by the quantity of shipments delivered to you after being sacked by Wards' own employees. We demand that you again furnish us with the service you have given for more than 30 years."

## Water Resources for U. S., Canada Seen Below Normal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Water for irrigation, electric power and municipal supplies in the United States and Canada will be less plentiful than normal this year, though not expected to be acutely short except possibly in the Pacific Northwest, parts of Arizona and Utah, and the upper Arkansas River basin.

This was the forecast in the water resources review, issued by the U. S. Geological Survey in collaboration with the Canadian Dominion Water and Power Bureau.

Last year's supply was above normal. This spring's snow pack, the review said, is definitely below normal throughout the United States and Canada. Combined storage in about 100 principal reservoirs in the two countries at the end of March was about 95 per cent of the storage at the same time last year.

Storage for power purposes is more favorable this year than last only in Maine and the southeastern states.

**Firm to Retire Units Debt**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Punta Alegre Sugar Corp. announces it will retire before July 1 all of the funded debt of its subsidiaries. This amounts to $2,617,817 income debentures and income notes of Baragua Sugar Estates and joint income notes of Companias Azucareras Punta Alegre, S. A., and Florida.

## Gist of Proposed International Stabilization Fund Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The text of an official summary of a joint statement by monetary experts on the establishment of a proposed International Stabilization Fund:

The experts propose the establishment of an international monetary Fund as a permanent institution for international monetary co-operation. The purpose would be to promote exchange stability, assure multilateral payment facilities, help lessen international disequilibrium and give confidence to member countries.

All of the united and associated nations would subscribe approximately $8 billion to the Fund in the form of gold and local currency in accordance with an agreed formula. The resources of the Fund would be available under adequate safeguards to help member countries to maintain exchange stability while they correct maladjustments in their balance of payments.

**May Buy Exchange From Fund**

Member countries would be able to buy foreign exchange from the Fund with their own currency to meet payments consistent with the purposes of the Fund until the Fund's total holdings of their currency reach 200 per cent of the quota. Where a member country is making use of the Fund in a manner contrary to its purposes and policies, the Fund would give appropriate notice that it would sell additional exchange to the member country only in limited amounts.

Member countries holding adequate gold and exchange resources would be expected to pay for halfi of their exchange purchases with gold and countries whose officials holdings of gold are adequate and are increasing would be expected to use half of the increase to repurchase part of the Fund's holdings of their currency.

When the Fund's holdings of currency become scarce, the fund would issue a report and make recommendations designed to increase the supply of such currency. In the meantime, after consultation with the Fund, member countries would be authorized temporarily to restrict freedom of exchange operations in the scarce currency.

The Fund's resources could not be used to meet a large outflow of capital, although they could be used for capital transactions of reasonable amount. A member country could also use its own resources of gold or foreign exchange for capital transactions that are in accordance with the purposes of the Fund.

**Value Expressed in Gold**

The par value of the currencies of member countries would be expressed in gold and could be changed only at the request of member countries. The Fund would approve a requested change in parity if it were essential to correct fundamental disequilibrium. After consultation, a member country would be permitted to change the parity of its currency by not more than 10 per cent. Prompt consideration would be given to other requests for adjustment of exchange rates.

The Fund would be governed by a board and an executive committee representing the members. Voting power would be closely related to quotas. A member country would withdraw from the Fund immediately by giving notice in writing. Thereafter, the reciprocal obligations of the Fund and the country would be liquidated within a reasonable time.

Member countries would not allow exchange transactions at rates outside a prescribed range based on the agreed parities. They would not be permitted to impose restrictions on payments for current international transactions, or to engage in discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices without the approval of the Fund.

During the period of transition following the war, member countries would be permitted to retain their exchange controls with the expectation that these would gradually be relaxed. Three years after the establishmnet of the Fund any member still retaining restrictions inconsistent with these principles would consult with the Fund as to their retention. The transition period is recognized as one of change and adjustment and in deciding on requests presented by members the Fund would give them the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

## Paternity of Famed U. S. Army Jeep Is Subject of Hearing Before FTC

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—A Federal Trade Commission hearing to determine the "paternity" of the famed U. S. Army jeep, brought testimony that the vehicles being manufactured now by the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, and the Ford Motor Co. are identical.

Testimony was given by George W. Ritter, vice-president and attorney for W-O, who said the two cars are now built with interchangeable parts.

Mr. Ritter told of W-O giving the Government license to use W-O plans and patents necessary in the manufacture of the jeep and that plans, data and patents were turned over to the Ford Motor Co. at the Government's request.

"Ford subsequently furnished the army with what we consider minor changes—to the hood, lamps, windshields and seats," Mr. Ritter said.

The hearing arises out of a cease and desist order of the FTC challenging the right of the W-O to claim, in its advertising, that it is the creator and perfector of the Army's midget truck or command-reconnaissance car, officially designed as a quarter-ton, 4x4 truck, but now known the world over as the jeep.

The Minneapolis Moline Power Implement Co. claims the name, jeep, was first applied to a farm vehicle it manufactured before the war but the FTC contends the jeep was originated by the American Bantam Car Co., Butler, Pa.

## Off-Shore Imports To U. S. Top 1938

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite U-boats and the closure of many normal trade routes, off-shore imports into the Unitetd States totaled 31,000,000 long tons in 1943, a tonnage greater than in peacetime 1938, it was announced.

More than 95 per cent was made up of commodities on the shipping priority list of the War Production Board, WPB reported. The small quantity of uncontrolled products entering—4.6 per cent of the total—was cited as evidence of the effectiveness of the cargo priority system.

The 1943 total of imports, consisting mainly of raw materials for U. S. war plants, was 6,800,000 long tons higher than in 1942. However, it was 16,900,000 long tons lower than the record tonnage of 1941, rolled up before the blocking of Pacific trade routes.

WPB reported an "enormous increase" in the number of ships available to the United Nations in the past year, but said that the increased demand for military purposes has limited the cargo space available for imports and necessitated the continuance of controls.

## Du Pont Plans Expansion Of Nylon Yarn Output

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Upon completion of its projected nylon expansion program, the Du Pont Company plans to be in position to deliver 22 to 23 million pounds of hosiery yarn per year—enough to make about 450 million pairs of women's stockings—Robert A. Ramsdell, director of sales of the company's Nylon Division, said here.

Speaking at the eighth annual Hosiery Industry Conference, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Ramsdell said: "Assuming satisfactory conditions, our future plans very definitely call for an enlargement of our nylon production at our two existing plants, at Seaford, Del., and Martinsville, Va., as well as the building of an additional plant at a site we have recently acquired near Chattanooga, Tenn." Completion of this program, he said, may take a year to 18 months, from the time it starts.

## Big Soap Firm Has Lower Net For 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Procter & Gamble Co. reports net profit for the nine months ended March 31 of $13,884,013, equal to $2.10 a common share, compared with $15,327,044 or $2.32 a share in the 1943 period.

The company said in arriving at net profit for the nine months ended March 31 last, provision was made for federal income taxes in the amount of $10,020,000 and also for the full settlement of patent litigation. The earnings figures do not include profit of the Procter & Gamble Defense Corp., and earnings of English and Canadian companies except as they have been made available in this country in United States funds.

Other earnings statement follow:

**John R. Thompson Company,** restaurant chain, reported net income of $163,154, equal to 55 cents a common share, for the quarter ended March 31 against net income of $211,623, equal to 71 cents a common share, in the comparative 1943 quarter.

**American Hide and Leather Co.** reports net profit for the nine months ended March 31 of $220,611 equal to 11 cents a common share, compared with $423,254 or 42 cents a share in the comparable period a year ago.

**Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc.,** textile firm, reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended April 1 of $199,255 equal to 75 cents a common share, compared with $268,587 or $1.02 in the 1943 quarter.

**Gabriel Co., maker of automobile and** airplane shock absorbers, reports net profit, subject to renegotiation, for the quarter ended March 31 of $107,493 equal to 36 cents each on 299,129 shares, compared with $40,646 or 15 cents each on 262,462 shares in the 1943 quarter after renegotiation. John L. Briggs, president, said the increase in earnings reflects acquisition of the International Metal Hose Co.

**North American Cement Corp.** reports net loss for the twelve months ended March 31 of $445,505, compared with a net loss of $133,278 in the period ended March 31, 1943.

**Julius Kayser & Co.** and affiliated companies with the exception of certain English units, reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $193,639 equal to 53 cents a share, compared with $177,439 or 48 cents a share, in the 1943 quarter.

**Mission Corp.,** a petroleum firm, reports net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,848,080 equal to $1.34 a share, compared with $1,397,253 or $1.01 a share, in 1942.

**Kirby Petroleum Co.** reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $316,199 equal to 63 cents a share, compared with $258,191 or 52 cents, in 1942.

**Parmelee Transportation Co.** reports net profit after income and excess profits taxes, for the quarter ended March 31 of $358,866 equal to 53 cents a share, compared with $376,637 or 52 cents a share, in the 1943 quarter.

**Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company,** chewing gum manufacturer, reported net income of $1,543,952, equal to 78 cents a capital share, for the three months ended March 31 against net income of $1,712,912, equal to 87 cents a share, in the comparative 1943 months.

**A. M. Castle & Co.,** steel products distributing firm, reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $150,100, equal to 63 cents a share, compared with $137,127, or 57 cents a share, in the corresponding 1943 quarter.

## Operating Revenues Of Roads Top 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that operating revenues of Class I railroads for March were 4.6 per cent more than in March last year; estimated freight revenues were 1.3 per cent higher and estimated passenger revenues were 22.2 per cent greater.

The volume of freight handled was 2.0 per cent more than March last year.

## WFA Official Asks Farmers Release Their Corn Holdings

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)—Midwest farmers were urged today by a War Food Administration official to release immediately a share of their corn holdings to meet the "urgent requirements" of the processing industry and to solve "a very serious war problem for the immediate future."

E. O. Pollock, midwest regional director of food distribution, WFA, asserted the corn is needed for producing critically important war materials and that failure of farmers to move the grain to market will "jeopardize the successful prosecution of the war."

"The corn processing industry needs about 11 million bushels of corn every month—only about 4 per cent of the 1943 production—for the manufacture of a large variety of critical war materials," Mr. Pollock said in his appeal to Midwest farmers.

"We need meat, poultry and dairy products for the armed services, but we also need many materials made from corn in order to properly arm and equip our fighting men."

The WFA official said that corn is needed by the industry for the manufacture of weapons, medicines, clothing, packaging and other materials for the Army and Navy.

"It is not needed by any Government agency or private industry," he emphasized, "but is needed to make essential materials and equipment for our sons on world battle fronts."

He said some corn processing plants have closed, others are operating only half time and "the future production of certain important war materials is seriously jeopardized."

## Living Costs Lower In 35 Out of 63 Cities Under Survey

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization, said the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers declined last month in more than half the 63 industrial cities it surveys.

Its report showed percentage declines of from .1 of one per cent to 1 per cent in 35, prices unchanged on average in six and increases of from .1 of one per cent to 1.9 per cent in the remaining 22 cities.

Greatest rise was in Toledo, while Philadelphia was next with an increase of 1.7 per cent. Atlanta and Bridgeport each were listed with a decline of one per cent.

For the United States as a whole living costs were estimated as unchanged in March, although they remained .4 of one per cent above a year ago, and 20.2 per cent above January of 1941.

The board reported hourly earnings in February averaged $1.043 or .2 of one per cent more than in January, while weekly earnings were up 1.3 per cent in February at $48.16 for the 25 manufacturing industries the board surveys.

**Crude Oil Output Rises**

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — United States crude oil production increased 19,110 barrels daily in the week ended April 15 to 4,437,620 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal said.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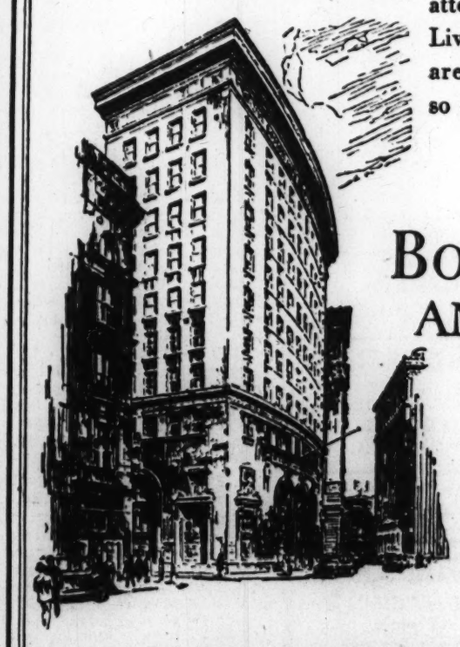

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# Education



## 'Basic English' Found Practical In Teaching Foreign-Born

By Alice Myers
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Because Massachusetts has had such success with Basic English, New York is preparing to adopt the system in teaching its foreign-born. Massachusetts pioneers in the use of Basic, together with Dr. I. A. Richards, Director of the Harvard Commission on English Language Studies, are currently giving a course to 50 New York City teachers, and the New York State Board of Education plans to open 50 or more classes this coming autumn.

About 75 out of some 100 Massachusetts communities which have classes for aliens have introduced Basic into their adult civic education programs. Massachusetts was the first State to experiment with this way of teaching English to men and women who have come to the United States from other countries.

**Demand Growing**

The demand for Basic is growing constantly, according to Miss Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, and significantly enough it comes from the foreign-born themselves as well as from teachers. Miss Margaret Kelty, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education in Fitchburg and one of the teachers who with Miss Guyton is giving the course in New York, tells of one student who, after her tenth lesson in Basic, chided her teacher vehemently for not having introduced English through teaching Basic years before.

This woman's first attempt at learning English, under the old system, was so discouraging that she gave up completely. When her son went overseas last year, however, she enrolled once more in order to learn how to write to him and because she wanted to be able to understand the news broadcasts. Delighted with her own progress in Basic, she deeply regretted that the language had not been presented to her in that form in the first place.

Not long ago in Peabody an elderly Polish woman proudly brought a letter to class from her soldier son in Italy. It was an answer to the first letter he had ever received from her. After telling how wonderful it was to hear from her, he went on to say he was proud to be fighting for a country that provided schools where his mother at her age could go and learn to read and write.

Many pupils in these foreign-born classes are men and women whose children have a thorough knowledge of English. Sensitive about making grammatical mistakes before their children, they especially appreciate a system which gives them a mastery of English syntax. While their vocabulary is more limited than if they were taught in "full English," they learn more easily to use what words they have correctly.

The five teachers with whom I have talked who have used both systems agree that one of the chief virtues of Basic is the emphasis on proper sentence structure made possible through its economy of words. Having only 18 verbs, for instance, Basic does not confuse the beginner with dozens of irregular ones as so often do standard English texts. The elimination of all but the necessary words simplifies the process of teaching as well as learning. Better sentence structure is the result, and the pupils have the satisfaction of knowing that within its limits they yet have a mastery of language.

Each new word is presented in its root sense and there is a logical procedure from lesson to lesson. The teacher restricts her vocabulary to the words in the new lesson and the review lessons. She never resorts to non-Basic words to explain anything.

What Miss Anna L. Kelley, veteran supervisor of adult civic education in Peabody, calls "the most systematically arranged system I have ever seen" owes its successful application in Massachusetts to Miss Guyton and the faithful volunteers who labored loyally to prove its worth.

It was at a National Education Association meeting in Minneapolis in 1932 that Miss Guyton's attention was first called to C. K. Ogden's famous five books on Basic English. She bought the set and started to read them on her way home. That winter she and seven Massachusetts supervisors began reading up on the subject and trying it out in classes. As a result she wrote to Mr. Ogden, who invited her to study with him at Cambridge, England.

Six months of day-to-day conferences with the founder of the system gave her plenty of opportunity to discuss the special problems encountered in Massachusetts classes made up of persons of widely varying nationality and educational backgrounds. "When I came back," she says, "I went to work in real earnest."

**Text for Foreign-Born**

Later, with the help of Dr. Richards, who collaborated with Mr. Ogden in the founding of Basic, Miss Guyton and a group of her teachers started writing the series of lessons called "Learning the English Language," which is the text now used throughout Massachusetts. The aim of the series from the start was to stress the teaching of English structure.

As the lessons were written, they were tried out at places selected as experimentation centers, 16 in Massachusetts and several in Washington, D. C., the latter under Miss Maude Aiton. It required much testing and rewriting before this "most systematically arranged" presentation of the 850 words and their operations was achieved. Miss Guyton has also written a teaching manual.

Teachers using Basic do not, contrary to popular misconception, limit any student's vocabulary to these 850 words. Basic is simply being offered as the easiest road, the most accessible gateway, to full English. Intermediate classes in Massachusetts go right on building up a standard English vocabulary. But having acquired proper syntax patterns through the Basic system, the pupils have a framework of correct speech into which they can fit the new words.

In the summers Miss Guyton and Miss Kelty teach a six-weeks course at Hyannis Teachers College. Last year teachers came from as far as Ohio and Delaware, while nearer States were well represented.

Further indication of the importance Basic has assumed in the eyes of Massachusetts educators is the fact that the State Association of Teachers of Adults appointed a special committee this year to write and publish supplementary reading lessons in Basic. Miss Kelty is the chairman.

One group is working on OPA releases, shedding the lucid light of Basic on complicated instructions regarding rationing and the use of tokens. In co-operation with the Council of Public Safety, another group is working out simple stories embodying safety lessons. A series of reading lessons for adult foreign-born who cannot read or write in any language is also being prepared by this committee, as are supplementary stories to accompany "Learning the English Language." The last task assigned to the committee is a general survey of progress in the use of Basic in the State to date.

*By a Staff Photographer*

**In adult-education classrooms all over Massachusetts men and women who have come to the United States from other countries are finding Basic English a practical stepping-stone toward learning the language of their new homeland. Upper left: Mrs. Sylvia Kalliavas and Mrs. Mary Figuriti await their turn while Mrs. Mary Nicholeris and Mrs. Carolai Garalis put the day's new words on the blackboard. Upper right: Mrs. Maria Santasia and Perashos Levanos, members of the same class, watch the process. Lower left: Mr. Levanos with his sister, Mrs. Katie Karadimetris, who did not start school until after she was 70. Circle: Miss Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, who is largely responsible for the widespread use of Basic in teaching Massachusetts' 356,000 foreign-born, with results encouraging to pupil and teacher alike.**

## British Schools en Route

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Friday, September 1, 1939, should have marked a great step forward in British education, for that was the date after which no child was to leave school in England at 14 unless he was going to "beneficial employment." This advance never materialized because wartime evacuation from areas threatened by bombing began that day.

Although this heralded a period of apparent retrogression in English education, it proved to be only temporary. Unbelievably bad living conditions in some areas were brought to light by the wholesale movement of children across England, and people with diverse ways of thinking fostered by their different social, economic, and industrial environments, rubbed shoulders with each other and learned to like it.

* * *

Immediately there began a process of broadening horizons, resulting in the outcry for educational reform which led to the introduction of the Education Bill into Parliament.

In his book "Education in Transition" (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co. Ltd., London. 12s.6d), Mr. H. C. Dent brings out clearly how conscious Britain has grown during the war years that education and social conditions are inextricably mixed, and must be linked together in plans for reform. His book is a very helpful "sociological analysis of the impact of the war on British education," which clarifies British educational defects and needs in a readable and interesting manner.

As editor of the Times Educational Supplement and an ex-schoolteacher, the author's life has, as he says, enabled him to see clearly through the clouds of controversy, the social purpose of the education advance at which Britain is aiming. Just what this purpose is, he makes clear to the man-in-the-street, for whom the book was written.

Mr. Dent's analysis is divided into four parts: "Disintegration," dealing with the two evacuation schemes in 1939 and 1940, and the upheavals they produced in the educational system of the country; "Recuperation," covering the period when the Board of Education was making strenuous efforts to meet the large-scale need for adjustments in the teaching system; "Adaptation," showing how the reception areas—and for that matter the evacuation areas where so many children remained despite bombing—adjusted their school facilities to meet the changes; and "Ferment," which points out how the war has accentuated the need for a nation-wide reform of education, and gives many of the suggestions made by educationists to this end.

* * *

Mr. Dent has not included his own plans, presumably because he has made his book a factual analysis of general educational developments during the war, and not merely a vehicle for his personal ideas. He has, however, made free use of constructive criticism, whenever he has felt it would be helpful.

In the "Epilogue," the author quotes Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, as saying: "The educational problem must never be separated from the social problem. It is all part of the great enterprise of civilization—the provision of a truly civilized society."

This realization is, perhaps, the greatest single sign of progress in education, which four and a half years of total war have brought to Britain.

N. E. T.

## 'Applied Citizenship'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Glenwood, Iowa

Supt. Gerald Bryan is trying out a new plan for increasing the interest of junior and senior high school students in citizenship. The scheme, which is voluntary, will give credits toward graduation.

The ministerial association and the Rotary club have enthusiastically endorsed the "applied citizenship" idea, which grew out of a survey of eighth graders the country over by Dr. Harold Tuttle of New York City College. Dr. Tuttle found the students lacked knowledge of democratic ideals and the responsibilities citizenship involves.

Points are awarded for participation in:

1. Personal development activities—including private lessons in dramatics, dancing, music, and athletics; or group instruction in the same activities; also camp experience and hobbies.

2. Vocational and thrift activities—including regular, casual, and summertime jobs, business enterprises, savings and insurance, investment in bonds, donations to churches and charitable organizations.

3. Service activities—including helping in community drives, working for community health and safety, the giving of lessons, and conservation projects.

4. Organization activities—including work in church, youth groups, musical and patriotic organizations, state guard.

## Through the Editor's Window

### A 'War Job' for Each of Us

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Until we in America all realize that the shortage of well-trained teachers and of recruits for teacher-training eats into the very foundations of the American dream our boys are fighting to preserve, we will not do enough about it. We are so taken up with other problems that we forget that without good schools and plenty of them the next generation will be ill equipped to carry on.

As has been said before on this page, the schools of education or teacher-training colleges are dangerously low in enrollment. Figures published by the National Education Association state that the enrollment in teachers colleges is 60 per cent below that of 1940-41. It has been estimated, furthermore, that in the postwar period 400,000 more teachers will be needed for an adequate school program.

* * *

Yet where are these new teachers to come from? Personnel and guidance directors tell us that college and high school graduates almost invariably pass over teaching as a career they do not even consider. Other work seems more glamorous, more of an adventure, to offer more that appeals.

What are we going to do—we parents, teachers, and everyday citizens? Teachers we must have, and many a community which thought at first that "anyone can teach" is now discovering, further, that we must have only good teachers, well trained and well equipped teachers.

* * *

The National Education Association in its January Journal launched a campaign to guide us all in tackling this problem in our own communities. But the NEA cannot do the job alone. For once, we must realize that we cannot sit back while "other people," banded into some organization, meet our problems. Several leaflets and posters are available from the NEA headquarters at 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. If you will build up a campaign in your own schools and community you might like to write the NEA for ideas and for these printed helps. One of the leaflets quotes an article in full from this column. All are for teacher recruiting and teacher morale. A full description of the available materials is included in an article titled "The Teacher in Wartime," published in the March 1944 NEA Journal. In the January NEA Journal are a practical set of "Things to Do."

Teachers and other school people can do much—and until they themselves will convince young people that teaching is worth doing and really thrilling adventure it is a fact that the rest of us can't do much. But teachers and other school people can't do it without us. Parents and other citizens must be the very cornerstone of the structure. We must have good schools for our future parents and citizens, and we can't have good schools without good teachers. It is, first and last, up to us, here at home, to see to it that this essential and continuous means of building democracy in the world is, during these crucial war years, not weakened beyond repair. Here is a war job for each one of us.

## Which Is Correct?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Question:** Which is correct: "In appreciation of" or "In appreciation for" . . . "See if you can't find it," or "See if you can find it"?

**Answer:** There is a good deal of leeway in the use of prepositions in our language, and very little on the subject seems to be available. In the examples showing the use of the word *appreciation* Webster follows with *of* each time: Appreciation of the man and his work; appreciation of painting.

"See if you can find it" is better than the sentence with the unnecessary negative in it. A tendency in dialectal speech is to run in extra negatives. While your sentence above is not as noticeable an example of this as, "She couldn't scarcely hear him" and "There aren't but five days left," it is an example of the same tendency. The more direct statement is clearer and simpler: "See if you can find it."

Write the Education Editor

### Facing Our Shortcomings

Self-justification is a great contributor to war. For powerful America sincerely to face its shortcomings would contribute greatly to world peace.

Antioch Notes

## Playing With Your Child: Two Books for Parents

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Can you still remember the thrill it was when some older person in the family played with you? Your almost-grown-up brother or sister, for instance, or an older cousin or an aunt or uncle? Play and informal fun in the home should be part of the experience of every family, and should begin when the first baby is still little.

"Fun With Your Child," by Mary A. Mapes (Howell, Soskin, 17 East 45th Street, New York, $2.50), is filled with just the suggestions for simple play that parents realizing the importance of informal home recreation will welcome. Chapter 1, First Play, is a wise and helpful article for young mothers on baby play in crib and play-pen, carrying one on to the sort of things toddlers need. Chapter 2 is filled with entrancing suggestions for mother and child playing together—daddy, too—with rhymes, fingers, handkerchief puppets, stories, at meals, in bed, on walk; while the next chapter includes easy games to play with pre-school children.

A large share of the rest of the book presents all kinds of paper work, easy handicrafts with raffia, beads, corks and other simple equipment, guessing games, games at the dining table, riddles, the children's toy shelves, family and holiday celebrations, and chapters on "Presents Children Can Make" and "Father and Mother Make Toys for Their Children." The book is generously supplied with pictures and diagrams, and simply chock full of good ideas. At the end is a table of suggestions for presents to give a child, by years up to age 10.

**At Home in Wartime**

Another book you parents, aunts, uncles, and grandparents will be glad to know about is "At Home With Children," by Charlotte Gano Garrison and Emma Dickson Sheehy (Henry Holt and Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, $2.50). This book, subtitled "A Guide to Pre-School Play and Training," is dedicated to the parents of the Horace Mann School in New York, and in viewpoint and scope evidently grows out of experience there. In part, it covers ground similar to that of the Mapes volume, but it is wider in scope (though narrower in age-range), dealing not alone with rhymes, finger play, games, toys, and simple handicrafts, but also with reading, music, pictures, and natural science. The chapter at the end by Miss Sheehy on "Concerts for Young Children" is the best thing of this sort we have read.

If you have thought with longing of some modern informal school for young children you would like to send your child to, but cannot send him because the school is too far away, here is a book that will help you to bring into the home some of the same experience he is missing. The chapter on Music, with an excellent bibliography, helps you to begin with simple sounds like the squeak of a door, the sound of a spoon striking a glass of water, and to guide your child into musical experiences all through his early life. The same is done with art and the love of pictures. And so it goes. Chapter by chapter you are helped to round out the little child's experience in some field, awaken his interest, and build his taste.

**A Child's Playroom**

Specially recommended are the chapters on How Children Play and on Play Indoors. The latter includes practical help on designing and furnishing the nursery or playroom. The chapter on Play Outdoors does the same thing for a backyard playground. Abundant lists of equipment, books, music, pictures, and other things are all through the book.

If you are looking for books that will help you with your toddlers and even with your youngsters up to seven or eight, these are filled with good things for you. "Fun With Your Child" is all on play of various kinds, but takes you up to the needs of the nine-year-old. "At Home With Children" takes up all kinds of recreation—play, games, handicrafts, music, art, nature—but is supposedly devoted to the needs of pre-school children. Both really reach beyond their stated limits, and either or both would make satisfying gifts to a young mother or daddy, or a good investment on the part of young parents in these stay-at-home war days.

M. J. T.

Fun With Your Child, by Mary A. Mapes (Howell, Soskin, 17 E. 45th Street, New York. $2.50.)

At Home With Children, by Charlotte Gano Garrison and Emma Dickson Sheehy (Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50).

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Write C. C. Barlow, Director of Admissions, Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.

INTENSIVE STUDY AT HIRAM COLLEGE

Seventeen-year-old high school graduates can begin this June to take courses that will be of value to them in military service or essential war work, and at the same time, gain credits toward a degree.

Under the Hiram College Intensive Study plan, it is possible to take the equivalent of two years of mathematics, physics, or chemistry in twelve weeks of summer school. Summer school starts this year on June 12th.

During the regular academic year, the courses are likewise given in sequence rather than concurrently.

Hiram College credits are recognized everywhere. For additional information, write the Director of Admissions, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

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# Sports News

## All 11 Clubs Will Operate In Grid Loop

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—After three long days of meetings, during which they weren't even certain how many teams they would have next fall, the National Football League club owners have definitely settled on an 11-club circuit for 1944 and have figured out a method of drawing up a workable schedule.

Rumors of withdrawals or mergers were set to rest last night when all 11 clubs, including one newcomer since last season, the Boston Yankees, definitely announced their intention to operate independently. Then, to balance up a schedule for an uneven number of teams, the owners hit upon the scheme of designating one eastern club as a "rover" which would not be required to play home-and-home games against the other clubs in its division.

**Decision Postponed**

The definite decision to adopt this plan, first proposed at the Chicago meeting last January by Ralph Brizzolara of the Chicago Bears, and the designation of the club for the roving assignment were postponed until today, when the club owners hoped to adopt a final schedule. When they adjourned at 1:30 a. m. today, the Philadelphia Eagles appeared most likely to be named as "rover." Whatever club is chosen will be given virtually a free hand in scheduling its games.

The plan would work out this way:

Five clubs in each division would play home-and-home games in their own section, plus a few intersectional contests to complete a 10 or 11-game program. The sixth eastern club would play once against each of the other 10, with one extra game if an 11-game schedule is settled upon.

**Post-Season Games Out**

Before reaching the schedule last night, the league outlawed post-season exhibition games by the teams and sharply limited individual participation by players in such games. This action was taken, it was announced, because such exhibitions lack the elements of competition and are mainly "promotions" that capitalize on reputations established in league games.

Dennis J. Shea was re-elected for three years and George Strickler of Chicago was re-engaged as publicity director for a like term. A proposal to alternate league headquarters between Chicago and New York for five-year periods was voted down.

## Hulse to Compete In Special Event

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—A three-quarter-mile race in which Bill Hulse and four other distance runners will seem to break American record of 2:58.7 for the distance has been added to the 50th Pennsylvania Relay Carnival.

Hulse's opponents will be Alfred Dailey, formerly of Manhattan and now of the Coast Guard; Rudolph Simms, unattached, from New York; Private Winfield Emlet of Tonopah, Nev., a former Franklin and Marshall track man, and Edward Morgan, local A. A. U. indoor mile champion.

## Three Rounds Remain In State Chess Meet

With three rounds remaining to be played, the standing of the players in the Massachusetts State Chess Championship tournament is as follows:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keller | 7 | 1 | .875 |
| Magri | 6½ | 1½ | .813 |
| Daly | 7 | 2 | .778 |
| Sturgis | 6½ | 2½ | .722 |
| Jacobs | 5½ | 2½ | .688 |
| Grieg | 5 | 4 | .555 |
| Radspinner | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Taylor | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Dore | 3½ | 5½ | .389 |
| Bellamy | 1½ | 7½ | .167 |
| Mitchell | ½ | 8½ | .087 |
| Owen | 0 | 10 | .000 |

## Giants, Browns Break Fast In Major League Races

By Ed Rumill

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Unlooked-for power from the Giants and Browns, the expected break-away by the Cardinals and the absence of class at Yankee Stadium highlighted the first four days of play in big league baseball.

Taking three straight from the slow-starting Braves and their initial date with the Dodgers, the Giants early today had the critics chewing the ends of their pencils. Four straight was Mel Ott's National League record as the first week end approached.

This fresh interest at the Polo Grounds traces directly to newfound batting power. Where a year ago the run-producing burden rested almost entirely on the blocky shoulders of Ott, the boy manager, help is now coming from such worthies as Lombardi, Medwick and Weintraub. Yesterday Ace Adams started and went the route against the Dodgers, probably marking the beginning of a new career for the bull pen record holder.

In the West, the Cardinals are off to a flying start, upholding the belief that they will soon have the rest of the older circuit eating their dust. Of the first three games on Billy Southworth's book, two were shutouts. Max Lanier turned in a two-hitter over Pittsburgh and Harry Brecheen opened the Cub series yesterday with a four-hitter. Both are southpaws. In his first start, Mort Cooper was driven out by the Pirates but the Cards eventually won the game.

Cincinnati has signaled with its airtight pitching that Bill McKechnie's famed strategy will be up among the contenders. That is, providing Uncle Will can keep those pitchers around most of the season. Riddle, who on Wednesday came up with a sparkling three-hitter over the Cubs, has been accepted by the Army and awaits a call. The lone Red setback saw Bucky Walters delivering a three-hitter. Losing heartbreakers is more or less a habit with Bucky.

The Dodgers are having trouble getting started, but it was nice to see Paul Waner step up to the plate the other day and win a game with a pinch hit.

Meanwhile, the Browns have the jump on the rest of the American League with four straight, thanks to front-line pitching by Jack Kramer, Steve Sundra, rookie Sigmund Jakucki and Nelson Potter. In a season so uncertain as this, Luke Sewell cannot be ignored. He may be the one to succeed Joe McCarthy at the head of the A. L. parade.

Clark Griffith, however, insists that his Washington club will win. He calls his 1944 Senators better than the '43 club that finished second to the Yankees, who today are inconsistent at the plate and uncertain on the infield. Their pitching, too, is spotty. But when Spud Chandler and Tiny Bonham move up to help Hank Borowy, McCarthy will be all right on the hill.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . Tomorrow at least half a dozen double-headers are scheduled throughout the majors, a record early start for the twin-bill season . . . The magnates need every fat Sunday they can pick up, however . . . Both the Red Sox and Braves were kept idle yesterday by the weather . . . And both play double-headers tomorrow, the Braves here with the Phillies and the Sox at Shibe Park with Connie Mack's Athletics . . . The Sox play an exhibition game at Fort Devens on July 10; the Braves on Sept. 3.

* * *

The standard of play through the majors continues good, despite the loss of numerous stars . . . Magnates will watch tomorrow's attendance with interest . . . It is by now apparent that week-day turnouts will again be slim and that to survive financially, the big boys will have to get good week-end crowds . . . Al Javery and Jim Tobin will pitch that twin bill for the Braves tomorrow . . . Monday is an open date in the Hub . . . The Dodgers come in on Tuesday.

## *Notes on the Sports Front*

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—Today's Philadelphia story: If Don Hutson tries another comeback with the Green Bay Packers next fall, it will be because he finds the business of being coach too strenuous . . . When Don pulled out last night after three strenuous days of meetings and lobby sitting, he remarked: "I'm going back and look for something easy like a couple of games with the Bears" . . . Judging by current standings, the experts who picked the Yankees and Cardinals as pennant winners had the right cities but the wrong leagues . . . Jim Leonard, who'll be back with Pittsburgh Steelers this year after helping out at Holy Cross last fall, owns one of America's biggest asparagus farms at Mullica Hill, N. J. . . . And they say it brings him plenty of lettuce.

* * *

Ed Klieman, Indians pitcher: The first pitcher in organized baseball, to reach the 20-victory mark in 1943 . . . He won 23 for Baltimore, but when the Indians brought him up for a late-season trial, he blanked the Red Sox for nine innings, then lost in the 10th, 1-0. Entered organized baseball from the Cincinnati sandlots as an outfielder, but switched to pitching because of his eyes.

* * *

The Phillies farmhands at Wilmington are being offered full or parttime jobs in war plants there . . . Charley Bidwill, the Chicago Cards' owner, stumbled onto a hold-up in downtown Philadelphia early yesterday, and when he turned up at the football meeting, the other club owners called a recess to hear him tell about the "punks with cannons." . . . Pete Cawthorn, Jr., who was quite a quarterback at Oklahoma, was on the prodraft list but even his Dad wouldn't pick him. Reason is that he'll go back to study petroleum engineering after he leaves the Army . . . John Carmichael, roving sports editor of the Chicago Daily News, is on his way to the South Pacific to be a war correspondent and to recover from the ordeal of remaining in Chicago for a couple of months at one stretch.

* * *

The Pampa, Texas, High School track team will get some expert advice this spring from Lieut. Roger Terwilliger, 1942 National Decathlon champion, who is a flying instructor at Pampa Air Field . . . Lieut. Com. George Halas, the Chicago Bears' boss, has reached New Guinea, where he has taken over the duties of Jim Crowley, now on his way home . . . Lieut. Hal Surface has won every tennis tournament he has had time to enter since he has been stationed in India . . . When Lieut. James A. Brophy suffered the first of two wounds he received in Italy, he was assigned to a unit in charge of his old college pal, Capt. Frank Crowley, former Manhattan College track star.

## Mrs. Page Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., April 22 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Kay Byrne Rye, N. Y., yesterday to win the women's North and South golf championship for the sixth time.

That equals the record of Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Page won on the 20th hole where Miss Byrne missed a short putt.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Washington | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| New York | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Detroit | 0 | 4 | .000 |

**Results April 21**

St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.
Boston at Philadelphia, postponed.
Washington at New York, postponed.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Chicago | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| Boston | 0 | 3 | .000 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 3 | .000 |

**Results April 21**

New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.

### Five Years Ago

*By the Associated Press*

Bob Feller fanned 10 as Indians beat Tigers, 5-1.


**BRAVES FIELD**
Double Header Tomorrow at 1:30 P. M.
**BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA**
Seats at Braves Field $1a 9000


## Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

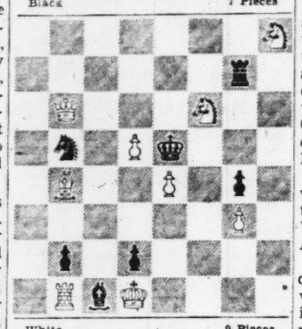
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**April 22, 1944**

**Problem No. 2665**

By H. Eichhoix, Detroit, Michigan

Black — 7 Pieces

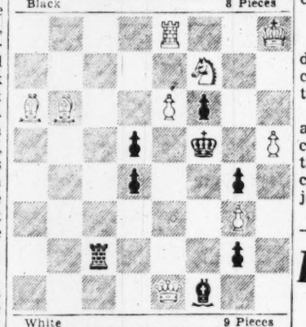


White — 9 Pieces
7Kt/6r1/1Q3Kt2/1kt1Pk3/1B2P1p1/6P1/-1p1p4/1RbK4
White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, Correspondence Chess League of America Bulletin, 1937.)

**Problem No. 2666**

By V. Rosado, San Diego, Calif.

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces
4R2K/5Kt2/BB2Pp2/3p1k1P/3p2p1/6P1/-2r3p1/4Qb2
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Midwest Chess News, Aug. 1, 1940.)

**Solutions to Problems**

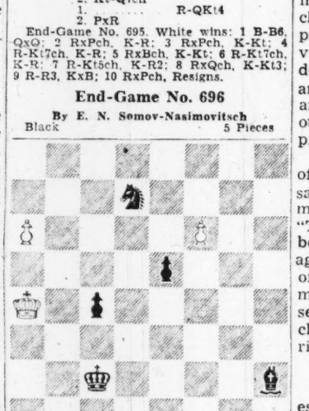
No. 2663. K-Q3
No. 2664. 1. Kt-B8 threatens
2. Kt-Q7
1. . . . B-Q5
2. B-B4ch
1. . . . K-B4
2. Kt-Q7ch
1. . . . R-QKt4
2. PxR

End-Game No. 695. White wins: 1 B-B6, QxQ; 2 RxPch, K-R; 3 RxPch, K-Kt; 4 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 5 RxBch, K-Kt; 6 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 7 R-Kt5ch, K-R2; 8 RxQch, K-Kt3; 9 R-R3, KxB; 10 RxPch, Resigns.

**End-Game No. 696**

By E. N. Somov-Nasimovitsch

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces
White to play and draw
(A bit of "Chessboard Magic," from Cherney's delightful collection of the same name. Awarded First Prize, "64," 1927.)

**Sturgis Letter**

The sixth Monthly Letter sent to members by George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, quotes portions of a letter "from a prominent Bostonian, a strong chess player of the older school," who recently talked to a school-age companion of Harry Pillsbury. This man, now a prominent Boston lawyer, knew Pillsbury before he learned to play chess, knew the boy who taught him, and distinctly remembers how indignant Pillsbury's playmates were, after he became fascinated by chess, because they lost the star shortstop on their baseball team. He also recalled Pillsbury's ability to do arithmetic problems with lightning speed, in his head.

The National Championship tournament, now being played at the Park Central, in New York, shows plainly, at least, the need for a federation membership of thousands, not a few hundred. Except for Herman Steiner, who came from the Pacific coast, most of the contestants are New Yorkers. Of course, wartime restrictions interfere with nonessential travel, and a few out-of-town players were probably in the services, but all the good chess players are not in New York, and with a strong federation, sponsoring sectional qualifying rounds, with the prize, expenses to the national championship, it would be possible to have representation from many other sections of the country.

Federation members help toward this end, and also receive the yearbook, just off the press, for their dollar.

**Horowitz Brilliancy**

The game below was won by Horowitz in a recent match between the Queens Chess Club and the Connecticut Chess League. The final combination is particularly fine.

**Sicilian Defense**

| Horowitz White | Efron Black | Horowitz White | Efron Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 14 PxKt | Kt-R4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 15 P-B3 | R-QB |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 16 R-Q | Q-B2 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 17 Kt-Q4 | Q-B5 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 | 18 Q-KB2 | Q-B2 |
| 6 B-K2 | B-Kt2 | 19 Q-Kt3 | R-Kt |
| 7 Castles | Castles | 20 P-B5 | P-Kt5 |
| 8 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-B3 | 21 PxKtP | RPxP |
| 9 P-B4 | P-QR3 | 22 P-K6 | PxKt |
| 10 B-B3 | B-Q2 | 23 QxKtP | R-B |
| 11 Kt-Q5 | R-K | 24 B-R6 | R-B2 |
| 12 K-R | P-QKt4 | 25 B-K4 | Resigns |
| 13 Q-K2 | KtxKt | | |

**Odds Game**

In offhand club play, odds games are not unusual. The expert frequently is persuaded to give a Rook or a Knight to give the amateur a fighting chance. The game below is not, of course, a masterpiece, but Black did not make any gross oversights, and White's winning combination was pretty.

**Queen's Pawn Game**

(Remove White's QR)

| Horowitz White | Amateur Black | Horowitz White | Amateur Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 13 Kt-Kt3 | B-Q2 |
| 2 P-K3 | P-QB4 | 14 Kt-K5 | KtxKt |
| 3 P-QB3 | PxP | 15 BPxKt | Kt-K |
| 4 KPxP | Kt-QB3 | 16 Q-K2 | Kt-B2 |
| 5 P-KB4 | P-KKt3 | 17 P-KR4 | Kt-K3 |
| 6 P-KR3 | B-Kt2 | 18 P-R5 | P-KKt4 |
| 7 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 19 P-R6 | B-R |
| 8 Kt-Q2 | Kt-KR4 | 20 BxPch | KxB |
| 9 Kt-B | B-R3 | 21 Q-B3ch | K-Kt |
| 10 P-KKt3 | Castles | 22 P-R7ch | K-Kt2 |
| 11 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 23 Kt-B5ch and mates | |
| 12 P-KKt4 | Kt-B3 | | |

## Minor League Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results April 21**

**International League**

Buffalo 7, Baltimore 6.
Other games postponed, rain.

**American Association**

Louisville 5, Columbus 3.
Toledo 4, Indianapolis 3.
Other games postponed, wet grounds.

**Pacific Coast League**

Hollywood 10, Los Angeles 7.
San Diego 2, Seattle 0.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 5, 11 in'gs
Sacramento 6, Portland 5, 13 innings.
Portland 3, Sacramento 0, 6 innings (second game).

## Treaty-Making Law Change Urged by Rotary International

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 22—A plea for an amendment to the United States Constitution revoking the provision requiring a two thirds vote of the Senate to make treaties binding and a charge that "powerful forces" are at work in this country to destroy constitutional government featured a two-day convention of the 140th District of Rotary International here recently.

Walter P. Armstrong, Memphis attorney and former President of the American Bar Association, urged adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing: "The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of Congress to make treaties, provided a majority of the Senators and Representatives present concur."

The warning against alleged subversive forces at work in the nation was delivered by Col. Roane Waring, Past President of the American Legion.

Mr. Armstrong declared that the question whether the United States will collaborate effectively with its present Allies in the postwar period depends on whether treaties designed to that end can be formulated and adopted by this country.

"Mere formulation is not enough," he added. "We must be certain that they will be ratified."

**Wilson's Efforts Reviewed**

Mr. Poe reviewed briefly President Wilson's efforts to get this country to join the League of Nations.

"His action was, I still believe, approved by a majority of his countrymen," he continued. "Yet the Treaty of Versailles which contained the covenant was rejected by the Senate.

"As disastrous as has been actual operation of the two thirds rule, its potentiality for evil is even more startling. Each state has two Senators. If all the votes against a treaty should come from the small states, Senators representing 10,519,249 people would be able to veto the wishes of the 121,151,026 who live in the 31 larger states.

**How Things Might Work**

"If a bare quorum of the Senate—49—was present when the vote was taken and all the negative votes came from the nine smallest states, Senators representing 3,584,511 people might determine the fate of a population of 131,669,275."

At the same time, Mr. Poe opposed executive agreements in lieu of formal treaties declaring this method was "not only an evasion of the Constitution, but is fraught with great practical danger."

Colonel Waring assailed all "preachers of false and un-American doctrines" and in the same breath criticized indirectly Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as "one of the main advocates of plans for extension of governmental generosity to encompass the peoples of all nations."

"Important as is the war effort, as necessary as it may be to devote our every energy to successful conclusion of this war, we must be ever mindful that this war is being fought solely for the purpose of vindicating, sustaining and perpetuating our democratic ideals—the America of our forefathers," he declared.

"It would be a tragedy indeed to successfully conclude this war, dictate a peace of absolute victory and then discover that we had lost our freedom and independence at home."

## *Pledge of Religious Freedom Asked of U. S. in All Treaties*

*Continued from Page 1*

which would impose political, economic, and social disabilities on grounds of religion."

It further asked that "religious liberty shall be interpreted to include freedom of worship according to conscience and to bring up children in the faith of their parents; freedom for the individual to change his religion; freedom to preach, educate, publish, and carry on missionary activities; and freedom to organize with others, and to acquire and hold property, for these purposes."

In the provision and the exercise of religious liberty, the statement said, the State and the people must fulfill reciprocal obligations: "The State must guard all groups, both minority and majority, against legal disabilities on account of religious belief; the people must exercise their rights with a sense of responsibility and with charitable consideration for the rights of others."

**Text of Statement**

The complete text of the Protestant statement on "religious liberty" reads:

"We recognize the dignity of the human person as the image of God. We therefore urge that the civic rights which derive from that dignity be set forth in the agreements into which our country may enter looking toward the promotion of world order, and be vindicated in treaty arrangements and in the functions and responsibilities assigned to international organizations. States should assure their citizens freedom from compulsion and discrimination in matters of religion. This and the other rights which inhere in man's dignity must be adequately guarded; for when they are impaired, all liberty is jeopardized. More specifically, we urge that:

"The right of individuals everywhere to religious liberty shall be recognized and, subject only to the maintenance of public order and security, shall be guaranteed against legal provisions and administrative acts which would impose political, economic, or social disabilities on grounds of religion.

**Reciprocal Obligations**

"Religious liberty shall be interpreted to include freedom to worship according to conscience and to bring up children in the faith of their parents; freedom for the individual to change his religion; freedom to preach, educate, publish, and carry on missionary activities; and freedom to organize with others, and to acquire and hold property, for these purposes.

"To safeguard public order and to promote the well-being of the community, both the state, in providing for religious liberty, and the people, in exercising the rights thus recognized, must fulfill reciprocal obligations: the state must guard all groups, both minority and majority, against legal disabilities on account of religious belief; the people must exercise their rights with a sense of responsibility and with charitable consideration for the rights of others."

## Midsouth Tree Growing Urged To Augment Postwar Wood

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A recommendation that trees be grown as a crop in the Midsouth area to help insure enough wood for postwar needs was advanced by J. Charles Poe of Nickey Brothers, a lumber concern, and chairman of the Memphis Committee on Economic Development, here recently.

"Lumber has gone into many new uses, including plywood planes, landing craft and trucks to say nothing of its traditional uses in housing, boxing and other items," Mr. Poe declared before a meeting of the Memphis Agricultural Club at the Hotel Chisca. "New magic glues which bind together thin sheets of veneer making them harder and stronger than the same weight of steel offer more new possibilities for wood in the peacetime world.

**Wood Chemistry Wonders**

"In addition, chemists see a new age of wood chemistry with this resource becoming the foundation for an entire new group of products never dreamed of before. Wood in the future will yield not only traditional products but food, plastics, drugs, ether alcohol, rubber, clothing and innumerable chemicals."

The "tree farming" movement has taken hold in the soft-wood growing regions of the Far West and some parts of the Midwest and South, Mr. Poe reported, stressing, however, that this movement could be as successful in the hardwood region of the Midsouth.

**Growing Hardwoods**

"Hardwoods grow just as pines do and not as slowly as most people think," he continued. "Many examples of sustained-yield management of hardwoods could be cited. We want the farmers and landowners of the Midsouth, the world center of the hardwood industry, to become interested in growing hardwoods as a crop."

To qualify as a "tree farmer" a landowner must agree to do two things—protect his property from fires and follow approved forest management practices with a view to continuous production of commercial timber crops.

"In other words," Mr. Poe added, "instead of having a big cut of timber and then forgetting the land for 50 years, the landowner permits only selective cutting so as to remove ripe timber and defective timber thus greatly increasing his growth rate on the timber that is left.

"If he qualifies, his land is designated as a tree farm and is marked with an appropriate sign. If he violates the agreement, the sign is removed."

**National Chess Championship**

After five rounds, Reuben Fine leads the field with 4½-½. Second is Arnold S. Denker, Manhattan Chess Club, who adjourned his fifth game with A. D. Camillo of Philadelphia after winning four straight. I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review won four games and lost one. A. S. Pinkus of New York, and Herman Steiner, Pacific Coast champion, each have scores of 4-1.

The tournament is being played at the Hotel Park Central, New York, with rounds scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings. The women's championship is played only week ends.

In the women's championship, after two rounds, four players, Miss N. May Karff of Boston, defending champion; Mrs. G. Gresser and the Misses K. and M. Henschel, have scores of 2-0.

## Becker Returned

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22 (AP)—Heinz Becker, fourth best hitter in the American Association last year with a mark of .326, has been returned to the Brewers on option by the Chicago Cubs for the second time in as many seasons. He is a first baseman.

## Troop Ships Rolling From Oregon Yards

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22 (AP)—Transports and troop ships, converted from cargo vessels, are rolling out of Portland shipyards—and some of them have already been delivered for battle, the Navy has disclosed.

Conversion of ships for approaching invasion, under way for some time in this area's yards, has been kept under strict military secrecy, despite the 10,000 tinhatters engaged in the work.

Most of the hulls converted here were built in Puget Sound and San Francisco yards. Types turned out include troopships and cargo vessels designed to move up to invasion points with the fleet. The number of craft delivered was not disclosed.

### Sports Mirror

**Today a Year Ago**

Johnny Vander Meer, Reds, shut out Cardinals 1-0, in 11 innings, allowing only two hits in beating Mort Cooper.

**Three Years Ago**

Indianapolis and Kansas City set a new American Association record of seven double plays in one game.


# CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED — HELP WANTED

**WANTED**
**JUNIOR CLERKS and STENOGRAPHERS**
also
**MEN FOR HEAVY WORK**
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ADVERTISING ARTISTS for large mid-west department store—experienced in women's fashions or home furnishings. Good salary and pleasant working conditions. Give full information about your training and experience and salary expected in your first letter. All replies confidential. Box X-3, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Suite 2906.

WANTED for Small Westchester Co. Inn—June 1st—Experienced cook (woman), two chamber maids, and a dishwasher who drives. On railroad, 3 miles from N. Y. C. H. W. WILSON, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Tel. 305.

**NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS**

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

**REAL ESTATE**

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Best location; 6 rooms and den, tile bath, extra lavatory; garage attached, fireplace; 12,000 sq. ft. land. Call Bra. 0188-R. Mrs. C. W. Gordon, 21 Oak Street.

**REAL ESTATE**
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
TO SETTLE ESTATE
Located in very select neighborhood is this home of comfort. Handy to commuting service to Boston; also convenient to seashore. First floor 4 spacious rooms, screened porch, lavatory; second floor 4 large chambers, sleeping porch, 2 baths; third floor 2 chambers and bath. Oil heat; 2-car garage, 10,000 sq. ft. Priced well under assessed value. Seen by appointment only Saturday, Sunday. Tel. Melrose 4896-W.

FOR SALE—In the old town of Marblehead, on the harbor; an ideal combination of winter and summer home for gracious living; a delightful house with every convenience: 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, large sun porch; will be most appreciated by discriminating gentle-folk; can be purchased tastefully furnished. Address P. O. Box 155, Marblehead, Mass.

DEDHAM, MASS., 12 Woodleigh Court.—7 rooms; garage under; bath up, bath down; panelled walls living room and den, beam ceilings entire downstairs; oil steam heat; 24,000 feet land, trees; convenient to trains, buses, schools, neighborhood stores; private section; $7,000. Dedham 1042.

FARM — 10 miles from Worcester; 168 acres; 12-room house, fireplaces, 2 baths, lavatory; artesian well, barn equipped for 40 cows; 5-room cottage; 8/10 mile from Worcester turnpike. ORIOL, 4 Pocasset Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

MILTON, MASS.—Exceptional 6 rooms and 2 sun rooms, oil heat, 4 car garage; double lot, fruit trees, grapes, garden space; choice location; ideal home. Call owner, Mr. McDaniel, 62 Center St., Brookline 46, BLU. 8055.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—For immediate sale, modern 7-room single; sun room; garage; good location near bus line; $8500. Write or call on owner, 29 Draper Avenue, Arlington.

JEFFERSONVILLE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—20-room house, furnished, shade trees, suitable for hotel; other possibilities. 178' on Main St. x 250' deep. E. Eckhard, 445 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY — 6-room cottage, furnished; conveniences; near lake, mountains; East Jaffrey, N. H.; low price. Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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**REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE**

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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**HOUSES TO LET**

READING, MASS — Furnished Cape Cod Colonial, 6 rooms, screened porch, 2 baths; exc. train service; June 1-Oct. 1; refs. Reading 1528.

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

HOTEL HEMENWAY, Apt. 206—Beautifully furnished 3 room kitchenette and bath apartment. Back Bay, Boston. Available now.

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

SUBLET—Furnished 2-room kitchenette, bath apt.; Steinway grand piano, R. C. A. radio-victrola; June 1st-Sept. 15th; rent $175. Mrs. Louise Curry, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 6100.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON—2 small sunny apartments on 4th floor, kitchen facilities; near The Christian Science Mother Church; references required; $15.00 a week for each. Com. 6788 between 9 and 5.

BOSTON, 298 Commonwealth Ave.—Conveniently located; sunny rooms, running water, large closets, kitchen privileges; $8-$12; business people preferred.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway (57)—Attractive, large, sunny, studio type; business person; elevator; near church; references. En. 2-9461.

BOSTON—Rooms for business couples; two tile baths with showers; overlooking Fenway; breakfast and laundry privileges. Com. 7709.

**ROOMS WANTED**

WANTED—Single room on Northwest Side, with or without breakfast, in private family of Christian Scientists by man (Christian Scientist), here for duration of war. Write Jones, 2614 Woody Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

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AMERICAN woman, exceptional cook, manager, desires position in tea room, small inn or private family; adult daughter assist or care for children or dogs; also sales experience; both capable taking full charge; references. Box E-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLA.—Mature woman of education wishes all or part time work in routine clerical capacity; ration point checker or marker of goods (no salesmanship) preferred. Box 196, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper; must be near Melrose, Mass.; no laundry or heavy work. Tel. Mel. 3643.

WOMAN wishes position as Hostess or Receptionist. Write Box T-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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FARM WORK
Garden, Livestock, Poultry on profit Sharing basis. Should appeal to retired couple or persons desiring to supplement income. Write H. J. COLVIN, Natchitoches, La.

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A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
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DUXBURY BEACH HOUSE
Private beach. Large studio living room, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths. Attractively furnished. Rental $1,200.00 for summer.
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving—Service With Safety
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CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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Original Paintings of New England scenes.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston, Hig. 1016.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE—J. A. THATCHERS, King House, Queen St., Brisbane, Australia. Est. 15 yrs. Agencies wanted soft goods and hardware.

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8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

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Have You Tried Our New
**CUSTARD PIE**
A delightful combination of fine big brown eggs, pure sweet milk, sugar and other good things, which together produce the best custard pie in our long history.
15¢ per cut

**Waldorf CAFETERIAS**
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY-18
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

GOOD FOOD
WELL PREPARED
Try our famous steak dinner
Other Special D

# CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

## STUDENTS!
and TEACHERS Too!
Here's your ticket to a patriotic
## SUMMER JOB

Cut Out and Mail to
RAYTHEON
55 CHAPEL ST.
NEWTON 58
MASS.

RAYTHEON in NEWTON
MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TUBES

I expect to be available for summer work. Please send me descriptive folder advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____
(Attach coupon to penny postcard)

**Make your summer vacation count for VICTORY**

Students over 16—and teachers, too—there are many interesting jobs here for you . . . jobs that help to speed urgently needed supplies for the FIGHTING FRONTS. We shall be pleased to have you with us. Mail the coupon NOW for information.

**Educated Stenographer**
*to Train for Secretary*

There are two openings in this concern in two departments whose activities are extremely interesting to intelligent women. The positions require college grade education, and knowledge of typing and stenography. Past experience is not essential because the woman chosen will be given specialized training.

References as to character and background are required. Send your written qualifications or call TRO 2800 for a personal interview with the Personnel Director.

**HARVEY RADIO LABORATORIES, Inc.**
447 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL wanted for general work in high-grade jewelry store; excellent hours; chance for advancement. LUND, jewelers, 222 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small home; 1 adult, privileges, moderate wages. HELEN H. LAWSON, 11 Barnes St., Ware, Mass.

**HOSIERY SALESWOMAN**
Experienced
See Mr. Pollock
**THAYER McNEIL**
47 Temple Place, Boston

BOOKKEEPER
Manufacturer has position open for capable young lady, bookkeeper with experience; good salary.
BROWN and WELLS
109 Kingston Street, Boston.

WANTED—Practical nurse for lady; small bungalow 12 miles from Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Right salary for proper person. Box J-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
3 adults; good home and location.
Phone KENmore 0822 (Boston)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

*These are skilled jobs for MEN!*
**ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN** FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

**Bethlehem Steel Co.**
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

**MARKET RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MAN**

We are looking for a man who combines engineering knowledge with more than average natural ability in analyzing the trend for post war development and uses of radio and electronic devices and equipment.

This is a position of responsibility commanding a good salary and a very substantial and permanent future for the right man. A confidential interview will be given to each applicant by appointment. Please call TRO 2800.

**HARVEY RADIO LABORATORIES, Inc.**
447 CONCORD AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**RESIDENT JANITOR**

Steady position for the right couple; nice apartment; utilities and paid vacation; satisfactory pay. Apply 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 2263.

RADIO ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in ultra-high-frequency theory and technique, with or without patent law experience, preferably young and with some knowledge of mechanical engineering, desired by established New York City patent law firm for employment presently or after the war as consultant and with view to becoming patent lawyer; state education, experience, age, and salary expected. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**PUBLICITY MAN**

Wanted in Public Relations Department of nationally known religious and charitable organization. Full details in letter, Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARETAKER for Christian Science church; must be careful cleaner and able to do small repairs; 2 services; one weekday off. Write Box T-6, Suite 1550 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL farmer for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

ENGINEERS

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| MECH: Machine & Tool exp | to $360 mo |
| MECH: Fixture design | to $360 mo |
| E E: Elec circuit design | to $360 |
| E E: Radar work | to $300 |
| E E: Electronics or allied | to $300 |
| TUBE: Radio tube exp | to $300 |
| CERAMIC: Glass exp | to $350 |
| TEST: E E or physics, beginner | to $300 |
| E E: Experimental electronic exp | to $420 |
| CHEM: Inorganic or metallurgy | to $300 |
| CHEM: Lacquer, solvents, etc | to $300 |
| PLASTICS: Degree & exp | to $420 |
| INDUSTRIAL: Cost—rates—panning | to $4000 |
| QUALITY: Inspection, testing, teaching | Arr |

Several other excellent positions open in drafting, design, productions for men with electrical or radio experience. Can use young men, draft deferred, with degrees in engineering, with or without experience. Old established firm.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

**Superintendent Business Executive**

Capable of operating electric sign and Neon repair business. Established concern. Knowledge of electricity helpful, together with understanding of directing mechanics. Honesty, reliability and good sense essential. Above draft age. Proof of ability necessary. Salary open. Location: Detroit.

Write:
Box S-70, Suite 815
625 Market St. San Francisco

ALASKA DEFENSE PROJECT
Register now.
Typist-clerks to 60 years, average $85 week. 30 needed.
Round trip paid plus stand-by time.
LOUISE Hahn Agency, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CARETAKER
Single, aged 55-56, for near-by country home, outside and inside work; good wages, room and board. Box E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE
Presently employed in executive position, cosmetic industry; experience embraces sales, purchasing, production; seeking permanent connection affording greater opportunities; remuneration subordinate to other vital factors; age 39, married. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MARRIED man, 39, business experience; desires to represent or distribute reliable product with good postwar prospects; best of references. Box X-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPING — ACCOUNTING
Available for part time; rates reasonable. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALL-AROUND reliable mechanic for good tenement property in Boston. Write Box J-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

**PECANS FOR SALE**

NEW CROP PECANS—shells cracked without extra charge—if desired. 5 and 10 pound lots, 50c lb. F. O. B. here. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

**PEN REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston, LIB. 3913
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

**PEST CONTROL**

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

**PIANO TUNING**

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0786

**PIANOS WANTED**

WILL store piano for duration for privilege of using it in my home; excellent care; adults. Wat. 0183 (Mass.).

**PRINTING**

The Caldwell Press
Specializing in Printing for Churches, Associations, and Practitioners
63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.
Telephone: Melrose 1903

**ROOFERS**

Repairs Carpenter Tile Work
H. BEERS, COL. 8104, MASS.

**RUG CLEANING**

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-8000

**TELEPHONE SERVICE**

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone Service. You use this address and telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $5.00 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1092

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UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing, work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786.

CHAS. W. ANTON, Upholstering, Mattress Making, Cabinet Work, 414 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. COL 3206.

**WANTED TO BUY**

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C.

**WALLPAPERS**

BAILET WALLPAPER CO.
62 Sumner Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price consideration to property owners.

## Alabama

**BIRMINGHAM**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**JACKS**
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
*All good grades of*
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0209

*Rosenberger's*
**BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY**
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

GRANTS *for Saving*
YOU SAVE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
**W. T. GRANT Co.**
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

**MOBILE**

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

**DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.**
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS & VARNISHES
12 S. Royal St. Phone 2-3541

*If it's yard goods wanted or drapery goods wanted*
**THE GREATER ZOGHBY**
*has it*

**MONTGOMERY**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol
CLOTHING STORE
*More Than 64 Years at the Same Location*
"ON THE SQUARE"

**SHULMAN'S**
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
*South's Largest Retail Bakery*
902 South Court Street

## FLORIDA

**BRADENTON**

**HUNTER PAINT STORE**
515 13TH ST. PHONE 34141
Fine Paints, Varnish, Enamels
Wall Finishes, Brushes
Kem-Tone

**Wheeler Beauty Salon**
SPECIALISTS
*In Everything Pertaining to Beauty Amid an Atmosphere of Privacy and Refinement*
604 Professional Bldg. Telephone 27-761

*La Penna*
*Dry Cleaners*
1117 Sixth Avenue Phone 33-901

**FORT LAUDERDALE**

*Sightseeing*
CRUISE ON BOAT **WE-KIVA**
Las Olas and Sea Breeze Avenue
3-hour cruise
Daily 2:30 P. M. "At the Beach"

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES and TOYS
**McFarlane's, Inc.**
Opposite City Hall Phone 648

**JACKSONVILLE**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**PRINTING**
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

**MIAMI**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

**Economy Exterminators**
*Truly Nolen*
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

*Skagseth Stationery Co.*
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

*Shop*
**SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

**IVES** Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

**SEYBOLD**
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
*Insurance for Everything*
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

**ORLANDO**

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

**SARASOTA**

**PALM CAFETERIA**
Cummer Arcade

See "MARK" before it happens
**THEODORE MARKWALTER**
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

## FLORIDA

**SARASOTA** (Continued)

HARMONS
*Clothes for Men*
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

**TAMPA**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range
*Jewelry Co.*
410 Franklin Street
*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

**WEST PALM BEACH**

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
*Serving the Palm Beaches*
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
*"Everywhere on Everything"*
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

**JAKE'S SERVICE STATION**
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD PHONE 9439

**Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.**
*Bonded Packers and Shippers*
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
*The Store for Men*
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
*One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.*
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

## Georgia

**ATLANTA**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
*For Flowers* 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

It's Fun to Swap at
**THE SWAP SHOP**
*"Something you don't want for something you need"*
3117 Roswell Road Ch. 7761

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
*Atlanta, Ga.*

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

**MOLLY'S BEAUTY SALON**
3110 Peachtree Road
Cherokee 9126

**MILLER'S**
*Atlanta's Leading Booksellers*
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

## GEORGIA

**COLUMBUS**

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
**Wells**
*Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized*
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

**MACON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
**STERCHI'S**
Cherry at Broadway

**WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY**
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

*Call Us*
**Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone**
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**
456 Second Street Phone 6367

*Blum's* INDIVIDUAL *Laundry*
AND
DRY CLEANING COMPANY
*"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"*
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

## No. Carolina

**CHARLOTTE**

*Biltmore*
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
*Expert Tire Recapping*
**B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES**
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

## Union S. Africa

**CAPE TOWN**

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
*Suppliers of*
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

**CLAREMONT**

E. L. HARPER
*Family Grocer and Provision Merchant*
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Mai. Road
Telephone 7-2692

**DURBAN**

**WINTONS**
*The Man's Store for Men's Wear*
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
*Moderately Priced*
376, West St. Phone 25289

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
*See*
**KILBURN & WHITE**
*Electrical Engineers*
537, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

**J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD.**
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car
'Phone: 20225'

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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## Union of South Africa

**DURBAN** (Continued)

**Hooper Motors** Ltd. Pty.
**OLDSMOBILE**
**VAUXHALL**
**CADILLAC**
**G. M. C. TRUCKS**
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
West Street Phone
*The Store of Personal Service*

**A. J. CLARKE**
*Successor to*
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
*Durban's Lowest Prices*
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

**ADAMS & CO. Ltd.**
*Stationers & Booksellers*
For Stationery. Fountain Pens.
Standard Literature. Latest Fiction.
*Juvenile and School Books*
341, West St. Telephone 21981

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
**ROBERTS PRINTER**
PLOWRIGHT LANE.
DURBAN

**SHORT & McDONALD**
*Building Contractors*
General Repairs Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

**HARRY FRANCE**
*Specialises in:—*
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
*Stalls 9 and 10 City Market*
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

**Model Steam Laundry**
*The Queen's Bridge*
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

**EAST LONDON**

**TIDDY BROS.**
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

**GERMISTON**

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
**NAPIERS GERMISTON**

**JOHANNESBURG**

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Krupp & Co.
(Est. 1893)
*Grocers and Provision Merchants*
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.
APPOINTMENTS 24-5163

*Marie Distler*
LADIES HAIRDRESSING
ANNETTE MANSIONS
Verseniging
KENVIEW MANSIONS
444 Commissioner Street
Opp. Kensington Tram Stop 30

**TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.**

## Union of South Africa

**JOHANNESBURG** (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
*Cleghorns*
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Our policy in six words
**Dependable Goods · Utmost Values**
**Friendly Service**
JOHN ORR & CO.

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
*Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list*
98 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6813

**GAYNORS**
*"The Electricians"* FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST.
(Next to Goen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-0567 (3 lines)
NIGHT PHONES: 42-2933 24-5636 22-1837 42-2837

*Phone 22-3952*
**HOLLANDER'S**
*High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers*
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club Johannesburg

**THRESHERS SHOE STORE**
73a, ELOFF ST., JOHANNESBURG
*Stockist of*
"Panther" "Dorothy Perkins" and other well-known makes of Footwear.

*Figaro.*
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70, Pritchard Street

**TYPEWRITER** Experts and Stationers

**WAGSTAFF & MOLLER**
Now Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

**PHILLIPS BROS.**
*Jewellers*
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
*GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS*

**PIETERMARITZBURG**

**DAVID DAVIES & CO.**
*"The Quality Hardware Store"*
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 3022 and 2100
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres PYROIL
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

**AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS**
FRANKLIN & TAYLOR
THE FARMER BUILDING
TIMBER STREET

**PORT ELIZABETH**

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
*Eastern Province*
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

**PRETORIA**

*Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store*
**BECKETT MURRAY & CO.**
(PTY.) LTD.
293 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
*Where quality goods cost less*

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Union of South Africa*

**PRETORIA**
(Continued)

Telephone 2-6062
Emily Dogon
Modiste and Milliner
5 Koedoe Arcade
Pretorius Street
Pretoria.

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
*Trading as*
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
*Choice and Rare*
*Flowers*
*in Season*
Phone 2-2844

TSCHACHER'S
*Ladies'*
*Hairdressing Saloon*
Tryso Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria
Outstanding Service Is Our Secret of Turning Customers Into Lasting Clients
Telephone 2-7803

**Australia**

*NEW SOUTH WALES*

**PARRAMATTA**

McEWANS, Ltd.
*High Class Grocers*
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
Phone: UW 9729

N. DOWNING & CO.
*Licensed Electrical Contractors*
Electrical Sales and Service
Lighting and Motor Installations
MACQUARIE STREET
(Rear of Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.)
PARRAMATTA, N. S. W.
TEL. UW8981 TEL. UW 8981

**SYDNEY**

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
*Enquire about our Bachelor Service*
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
*Quality and Value*
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Associated Press

**Umbrella Wards Off Rain of Ashes**

**An Italian holds an umbrella over his child to protect it from the rain of ashes falling in the vicinity of Mt. Vesuvius.**

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Turning the Trick**

An insurance agency's stenographer persisted in falling asleep at her desk and the help situation being what it is, the cashier felt he should talk it over with the general agent before firing her.

"We can't let her go," the latter gentleman moaned, "you know we'd never get another girl to take her place." Then a solution dawned on him.

"I'll tell you what," he suggested. "Print a placard to hang on her when she's sleeping at her desk. Say on it, 'When you have insurance, you'll sleep this way too.'"—Insurance R. & R. Magazine.

**Those Endearing Young Charms**

Sandy took his sweetheart to a charity bazaar. Presently they came to a booth where an assortment of lovely charms were offered for sale.

"Oh, Sandy," she exclaimed, "buy me a charm?"

"Ah, lassie," he answered admiringly, "ye hae too many charms already."

**Queer Queries**

Have you seen a sheet for the river bed?
Or a single hair from a hammer's head?
Has the foot of a mountain any toes?
And is there a pair of garden hose?

Does a needle ever wink its eye?
Why doesn't the wing of an army fly?
Can you tickle the ribs of a parasol?
Or open the trunk of a tree at all?

Are the teeth of a rake inclined to bite?
Have the clock hands any left or right?
Is the garden plot quite deep and dark?
And what is the sound of a birch's bark?

—The Bulletin, Milwaukee Teachers' Association.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

**"Watch your aim! You christened the wrong ship!"**

## *Daily Anecdote*

### *Audience of One*

Johannes Brahms, as one might surmise from the warmth and simple directness of his music, was a man capable of infinite kindness and tact.

Once in the early days of his career the great composer went on a concert tour with the violinist, Joachim. One evening, when they were preparing to play, they discovered that their audience consisted of a solitary man. Joachim was all for refunding the man his money and cancelling the concert, but Brahms demurred, saying, "We do not owe our valiant supporter such disrespect. He deserves the best that we can offer."

Stepping to the edge of the stage, and speaking in a friendly, conversational tone, Brahms addressed their lone auditor thus: "My friend, since you make up our entire audience we consider it only simple justice to defer to your wishes in what we play. What would you like to hear?"

Encouraged by this cordial address, the man named his favorite compositions, and the two musicians proceeded to play. This unique concert proved a great delight, not only to the fortunate listener, but to the obliging performers as well.

## *Today's Quotation*

*Knowledge dwells*
*In heads replete with thoughts of other men;*
*Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.*

—COWPER

## *Riding a Hobby!*

Sgt. Paul J. Schieck of Camp Claiborne, La., has collected about 900 transportation tokens, some dating back to horse-car days when a crude celluloid button would get one a ride to town.

The tokens were issued by railway, streetcar, ferry and bus companies and range in size from a ten-cent piece to a silver dollar.

Schieck's prize token was issued to commemorate "the first streamlined street car in Philadelphia," his home town.

## *Brevities*

**As the cost** of sending local letters goes up to three cents, it becomes an even greater temptation to use the five-cent telephone call instead, bearing in mind that what's said on the telephone is easier to deny.—Boston Globe.

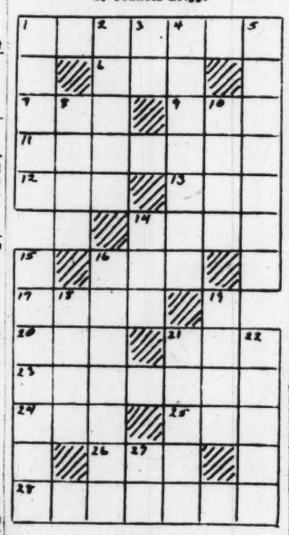
**Bus travel** in wartime takes all the mystery out of that inexhaustible sedan in the Ringling show—the one that disgorges 24 clowns.—Detroit News.

**An old-timer** is the one who can recall when there were so many bananas a fellow could buy them by the bunch.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

**Anyway,** an atlas just off the press shows the oceans as we remember them.—Milwaukee Journal.

## *Crossword Quiz*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—Book of Leviticus is named for whom?
6—Who is one of feminine characters mentioned in Milton's "Paradise Regained"?
7—What noun suffix denotes agency?
9—Born.
11—Who is object of Evangeline's search?
12—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
13—What is name of an old cloth measure?
14—Scottish Gaelic is what?
16—Possesses.
17—What hibernating animal has short limbs and a short tail?
20—Sea eagle.
21—In what month was Poe visited by raven (abbr.)?
23—What is a tonguelike process or part?
24—What is a city of Peru, South America?
25—What animal is associated with Abraham and Isaac?
26—Color.
28—What European bird is noted for its habit of hovering in the air against a wind?

**Down**

1—What is Belgium's easternmost province?
2—What is a word which affirms or predicates something (pl.)?
3—What is the Roman numeral for 4?
4—What Flemish artist painted "The Prodigal Son"?
5—What English poet was born at Field Place, Sussex?
8—If you were in Columbus, O., in what direction would you travel to reach Zanesville?
10—What are elongated fishes?
14—Organ of hearing.
15—What reference mark is also called a dagger?
16—What poetical heroine is "sitting at the window, binding shoes" (poss.)?
18—Who was the Scandinavian navigator known as "the Red"?
19—What is first name of Lugosi, stage and screen star?
21—Who was a famous German painter and engraver?
22—What animal can go without food and water for long periods?
27—What was first note in Guido's musical scale?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

*Something's Been Added*

**NEWS ITEM**— AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN BURMA RECEIVE EGGS DROPPED TO THEM BY PARACHUTE

SHE GOT THE IDEA FROM THE BURMA CAMPAIGN
WE FEED 'EM SILK-WORMS, MAJOR - THEY HATCH A PARACHUTE WITH EVERY EGG
WE MIGHT DROP SOME TO THE JAPS
PARACHUTE NO OPEN
WHAT THIS BURMA HEAT WON'T DO!

**Just for Fun**—*No Wasted Effort* — By O'MALLEY

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*In Fact Like Two Cents* — By RODGERS

I had no idea Sponge was looking on when I decided to practice up for the Pet Show this afternoon-
And I went through my whole bag of tricks-
In fact, I was prancing about the room-
Shaking imaginary hands-
When Sponge suddenly asked- "Snubs, are you all right?"
"Well, I do feel a little bit foolish!" I admitted

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*Aunt Jayne in Command* — By THE HAGERS

At dawn we heard a loud uproar; Aunt Jayne was pounding on the door.
"Get up, you lazy drakes," she cried. "You both have work to do outside."
Poor Bo'sun steered the boat all night. Now, Captain, that is not polite."
Said Captain Bill, "At last I see What makes crews think of mutiny!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Thinking About Jobs

Some fundamental alternatives of America's postwar economy are coming to light in the discussion of Mr. Ickes' provocative proposal to turn over war plants to the soldiers. This newspaper has already expressed its basic agreement with the Baruch-Hancock program for divorcing the Government as soon as possible from the $15,000,000,000 assortment of industrial equipment it has acquired. But if our thinking on the subject stopped there we would be overlooking several of our postwar world's liveliest puzzles.

The Ickes plan is denounced as a political bid to the soldier vote. It is denounced as socialism, as simply a scheme to keep the Government in business. It is defended as being better than a bonus. It is defended as being as soundly American as all the land bounties to soldiers from Revolutionary times to the Homestead Act. Partisans on both sides of the free enterprise debate are talking a lot of doctrinaire nonsense. That debate will be settled by the people's practical experience—whether the nation achieves in peacetime the full production and the full employment that wartime has proved possible.

More thinking about the actual operation of the Ickes plan will help Americans to see some of the problems. Advocates paint a pretty picture of ex-servicemen as "shareholders" in that "old capitalist stand-by, a joint-stock company." But actually the Government would remain the effective owner for an indefinite period. It would be especially subject to political pressures by communities seeking continued operation of some uneconomic plants. The growth of Government ownership—even if the war plants were handled as well as TVA—would scare away capital from competing industries which must be developed for full employment. Land grants to individuals and the joint operation of huge industrial plants are by no means the same thing.

These are all points against the Ickes plan. We believe they will prove persuasive. But, in the long run, the American people will do well to make sure that private enterprise does not abuse the Baruch-Hancock plan. Great watchfulness will be required to make sure the Government gets a fair price for plants that can be used. There is danger also that in industries where monopoly conditions largely prevailed before the war there will be efforts to use war plants to choke competition. The strongest case for the Government retaining some plants is as yardsticks, to protect the public against such practices and the price-gouging they permit.

This newspaper believes that primary reliance for postwar production and employment must rest on private business. We would like to see enlightened initiative given a real opportunity to operate the war plants in the public interest. That means giving the consumer the largest possible value, preferring, say, 75 cents profit on two pairs of shoes to 50 cents on one pair. It means management willing to pass along lower production costs in lower prices and higher wages. It means labor willing to work harder for higher wages. That is the road to full production—and full employment.

It is unlikely the Ickes plan will be tried now. But those who don't like it or any other threat of Government in business should face the fact that the test of free enterprise in the postwar period is going to be a pragmatic one. If they want to escape the Ickes plan—or "bigger and better" forms of state capitalism—they should take active measures to see not only that business gets its postwar chance but that it makes good. The people are going to judge by results—chiefly results measured in jobs.

### The Dark of the Moon

The Germans seem to have developed in recent days an "invasion fever." This is partly induced, they say, by a conviction that the "dark of the moon" affords the Allies the best time to approach the Continent unobserved.

While it is idle to speculate on the precise timing of the invasion, we suspect that the date was set with something in thought more ponderable than phases of the moon.

However, the fighter sweeps over Germany, the blasting of targets that now include relatively easily repaired railway junctions, and the massing of Russian power along the still muddy central sector all add up to good cause for German nervousness.

Once Hitler stood on the shores of the English Channel and advised the British to "keep their shirts on," that he was coming.

Well, today the advice can be megaphoned back.

### Hardship?

The whisky distillers, who stated confidently a year ago that they had potable spirits enough to last the country four or five years, now want to stop making alcohol for munitions long enough to increase the supply of booze.

All the friends of John Barleycorn—social, industrial, or just plain venal—are making speeches or writing pieces and bringing pressure to bear on official Washington.

But one official—among a number who feel the same way about it—has poured cold water on the feeble flame of the liquor men's hopes. Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, told the industry the wartime ban will not be lifted until it stamps out the black market in whisky. "And I'm afraid that if something is not done, prohibition is likely to catch up with you," he added, with emphasis.

The whisky people seem to be hoist with their own petard. The black market in liquor is the child of their own creation. Too many of them have either deliberately sold their product to those who pay them over the market price, or have failed to channel the output of their stills to the legitimate market. This has resulted in an outcry from consuming public and legitimate dealers.

Whatever "hardships" whisky drinkers are undergoing because they must substitute some other form of liquor for their favorite tipple, can these compare with what Allied soldiers might suffer should they at any time, for even a brief moment, lack munitions?

### Cultivating Good Will

There is something more than mere diplomacy in the letters which L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, personally signed and sent to the home addresses of passenger conductors, dining-car stewards, ticket agents and others, thanking them for their contribution toward good service and inviting their suggestions toward continued success in this respect. It not only made the men feel that their individual work had thus been recognized, but indirectly implied that they were partners of the management in winning good will for their company.

And loads of replies came back. Few were more constructive than that of the agent at a Kansas station, who said, "Attention paid to people who seem unimportant pays big dividends in good will."

In these days when long lines stand in front of ticket windows and train gates and wait to be fed in diners, when coaches perpetually have standees, and it is not uncommon for two or three persons to turn up with tickets for the same berth, the patience of railroad employees is often sorely tried. That is a time for men in uniforms and behind ticket windows to remember that the patrons—with whom the future prosperity of the railroads rests—are subject to the same strains as employees. That would be a good time for railroad men, who are generally the most patient and courteous group of people in America, to remember and apply the Kansas agent's advice. We believe most of them won't need a reminder.

### Improved Supplies

The cuts in ration points on lamb, butter and some other items that are in prospect for May, indicate a general improvement in some food supplies. This improvement results both from increased production and from a change in Government policies.

The change in policy is a very simple one and comes chiefly because the Government has virtually exhausted its storage facilities and is now compelled to curtail its gathering of reserves and thus permit the civilian market to reflect a little more normally the seasonal and other improvements in supply.

For example in lamb, a seasonal drouth in the grasslands compels faster distribution. In other times the Army and Navy might have increased their purchases for the cold storage reserve, but those facilities are now crammed full, and the surplus goes on the home market.

### Hitler Can Stop It

## Our Readers Say—

### Student Federalist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, you published an article entitled "Midwest Youth Organize to Prevent Future Wars." That inspirational article dealt with the work of Harris Wofford, the founder of Student Federalist.

I attended the first national convention of Student Federalist in New York City from March 31 to April 2 and there found an active and thinking group of young men and women. They favor the "Union Now" plan for world peace but seriously debate and consider all other plans. Representatives from twenty States attended the meeting. All delegates participated in a model world constitutional convention. Resolutions were drawn up challenging our elder statesmen to provide the machinery for a Federal Constitution for all free peoples of the world. Those boys and girls are working logically and seriously on a problem that should be of the utmost importance to every thinking man and woman in the world. L. D. GARINGER

Johnson City, Tenn.

### Dr. Whewell's Feat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an Oxford man, may I say that there is nothing remarkable in the London story you published about Dr. Whewell of Cambridge ascending the eight steps of the dining hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, at a bound. I do not know the athletic propensities of "Monty's" father for such a leap, but I do know that if the feats attributed to Dr. Whewell's legs were anything like those attributed to his intellect, the wonder is not that he took in eight steps at a stride, but that he did not jump to the top of the tower (if the place has a tower).

Whewell was an academic Paul Bunyan, and if Paul had a ready reckoner always at his side, Whewell must have had his, for Cambridge is the home of mathematical experts—and what cannot a mathematical expert do with figures! H. J. S.

Wellesley, Mass.

### "Fires, Sap, and Mr. Ford"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In our family one of the most interesting features of your Editorial Page is John Gould's "Dispatch From the Farm." However, his "Dispatch" entitled "Perpetual Fires, Sap, and Mr. Ford" is a great disappointment.

Not only in the Middle West, but throughout the world, Mr. Henry Ford is recognized not only as an industrial magnate, but as one of the greatest benefactors in preserving samples of American culture, and the collection he has made at Greenfield Village and Edison Institute is outstanding among the museums of the world. I grant that some of the observations made by Mr. Gould, while not very significant, are true, and I willingly say that the objects of interest in the village and institute, in many cases, do not represent the age—and, I might say, the "decay"—of many of the historic centers of New England.

In the Middle West what we resent is the smug New England "Yankee" looking down his long, condescending nose at the Middle West as being devoid of anything having any historic significance. While it is true that this section is much younger in the history of the United States, still it has made a rich contribution to the history and culture of this nation, and we freely admit that many of the museum pieces such as the covered bridge, which are in popular use still in New England, are historic museum pieces in the Middle West, where our engineers have long since abandoned this type of construction for steel and concrete.

I, and there are many in the Midwest like me, love to visit New England—to revel in its antiquity, and to marvel at its scenery. However, this has never for a moment diminished the pride we feel for our own Midwest and its people.

And good maple sirup is made right here in Michigan, Mr. Gould! C. V. WRIGHT

Belding, Mich.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.*

## France's Press

### *The Wide Horizon*

By Norton Webb

The present "revolutionary situation in France," says Information Minister Henri Bonnet at Algiers, must be used to usher in an improved régime for its press, to replace the "mercenary" prewar system and that of the Nazis and Vichy, under whom France's press has shrunk in size and become their rubber stamp.

The Algiers Provisional Assembly has in fact already passed some measures applying to North Africa and other colonial domains that include: increased penalties for libel, public statements of ownership and backing, and barring industrial or agricultural interests and public officials from owning newspapers. The first two appear useful to promote better French journalistic ethics. But the third, while aimed at preventing vested interests from controlling France's papers as in prewar days, could easily be used by Leftists to discriminate against capital. Which of course raises the recurring difficulty of any State control over the press.

Frenchmen divided their prewar press into a *presse d'opinion* and *presse d'information*. The latter supposedly purveyed news mainly, but its role on the whole was more as an instrument for propaganda by various political, economic, and other groups. This concept, involving the famous French relish for press polemics, dates from the Revolution in 1789 when 140 newspapers were founded in Paris, each championing one of the individualistic boiling political currents of the day. Which may explain why the French have no word like "newspapers" and call them "journals."

* * *

This system has almost inevitably called for the unsound practice of journals acquiring much of their revenue through subsidies from the French and foreign governments, business, financial, and other interests. The power of the press, incidentally, has always centered in Paris, provincial papers playing only minor parts.

M. Ferrière, Algiers French Assembly chairman on press matters, holds that since the underground press represents France's true ideals of liberty and has produced the first sincere French journalism in years, any future régime should be based upon it. This is correct in a sense. But almost unchecked abuses by French journals in liberty's name during the Third Republic would seem to show that if a new code is the remedy, it will have to include singularly effective laws for keeping these journals within the bounds of correct ethics. This, as has been shown, the Algiers Assembly believes to involve the knotty issue of controls.

But are controls the main key to a progressive reshaping of the French press? Lasting changes require basic methods. The remedy really lies, therefore, more in a change of French concepts of the operation and function of their press.

* * *

Placing journalism on a healthier economic basis would be a good start. Subsidies could be abolished and revenues derived largely through straight advertising along the lines of methods in America and Britain. This would bring self-support, free French papers from subserviency as mouthpieces and propaganda outlets for public or private interests, and so remove the system's leading weakness which in the past brought so many acute political and other ills to the French nation.

With independence thus established, the French press can slowly evolve to fulfill its proper role as an institution serving not special interests but those of the French Republic as a whole. For, as the Algiers Assembly has virtually recognized, the French people vitally need this reform of their press if their nation is to hold its own as a major power after the war.

## Some War Surpluses Will Go Cheap

### *An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Neal Stanford

"We've been robbed!" But have you?

When Uncle Sam starts unloading some of his surplus war plants and materials below cost—sometimes way below—Congressmen are going to hear that cry and be strongly tempted to stage a few spectacular witch hunts.

Already you've heard the first faint echoes of that cry. Remember the case of the machine tools disposed of in Detroit? Remember the case of the batteries sold in Denver? "We've been robbed!" someone shouted and the howl reverberated from coast to coast.

Perhaps you were robbed, but again perhaps not.

Let me illustrate. I know a manufacturer who produces engine parts, millions of them, for the Army. One particular gadget which he makes for jeeps is shipped all over the world. There have to be hundreds of thousands of these stored in the most out-of-the way places—just in case. About 99 per cent will never be used. But they have to be there. You know the story of how "for the want of a nail the battle was lost"?

After the war, the Army may have a quarter of a million of these items on hand. They can be used domestically. Should the manufacturer buy them back? They cost $25. He can reproduce them for $15. No overtime for labor, no packing in grease to prevent rust, no shipping all over the world.

If he repurchases them he will have to ship them home, dig them out of their grease, clean them. The shipping and cleaning may cost a couple of dollars an article. So he isn't going to offer more than $13 apiece for them.

"But they cost $25," some patriot will scream. "Why, he sold them to the Government for $25. Now he wants to buy them back at half the price. We've been robbed!"

But suppose my friend—and his business competitors who will figure costs the same way—doesn't buy. What then?

Well, Uncle Sam will possess a nice, big, lovely, unusable pile of gadgets. They won't even rust since they are packed in grease. They will be here for our grandchildren to admire as examples of their grandparents' brilliant business acumen. Some day, our grandchildren will sell them for junk.

Take another case. My friend makes another war item that has a particular curve. The material that goes into it costs only a dollar. But it takes $25 worth of labor to shape and finish it. Now you have an article worth $26.

After the war the Government will throw thousands of these specially cut and shaped items on the market. My friend is going to bid 90 cents apiece.

Can't you hear the cry that's going to arise: "We've been robbed!"

Now, my friend isn't a heartless Shylock. He's only a practical businessman. The $23 worth of labor that went into those items is of no earthly value to him or to anyone.

My friend also owns a $4,000,000 plant. Because of Government war orders, space had to be doubled. The Government put up $30,000,000 to build and equip the addition.

My friend says he will offer $4,250,000 for it. But before you cry "We've been robbed!" let my friend explain.

Out of the $30,000,000 of the taxpayers' money that went into the new plant, $22,000,000 was for machinery that my friend can't use in his peacetime pursuit of automobile-parts manufacture. All he wants is the floor space.

The actual plant cost the Government about $8,000,000. That was at tremendously inflated prices. It had to be constructed in four months, such was the war urgency. Labor got double time. Construction items were flown in by plane at high cost.

No, my friend can buy a lot on the other side of his present factory and reproduce for $4,000,000 the $8,000,000 addition the Government built in the emergency. It won't duplicate it, but it will be adequate for his needs.

Now, as one of Uncle Sam's nephews or nieces, wouldn't it be more intelligent for the Government to sell the extension it built to my friend at his price, $4,250,000? He's willing to pay something for the frills even though he doesn't need them. Otherwise Uncle will have a splendid, useless, empty souvenir of the war on his hands.

It was Vice-President Dawes who, after the last war, coined a phrase which should ring through the land after this one. To critics of war costs then he said: "Hell 'n' Maria, we were at war!" For the time at least it silenced the "We've been robbed" rabble-rousers.

## Uncharted Boundaries

### *North . . South . . East . . West*

By Frank L. Perrin

Even the wise amongst the exploring students and statesmen must realize, even if they do not admit the patent fact, that beyond their line of vision of yesterday, last month, or last year, there now lies an expanse of economic, social, and political territory the boundaries of which remain unexplored, except superficially, and uncharted except by hopeful idealists.

The boundaries which separate peoples of divergent faiths, races, or ideals, are not, we must all come to realize, geographical linefences, oceans, mountain ranges, or tollgates. These are crossed, recrossed, breached or disregarded whenever greed, duplicity, or some emergency of offensive or defensive warfare disturbs the usual order. The lines of demarcation, as definite and definable as those of race, are those which are indelibly etched by ages and countless generations of thinking. It is by our thoughts that we are first persuaded, and by them finally governed, either as free men or as vassals.

Along, across, and beyond these unexplored borders and boundaries which have existed since the dawn of civilization, courageous men and women hopefully project the idealism of a civilization, a culture if you will, a way of thinking, the beneficence of human charity, and at least a sprinkling of democracy. All this we of the Western World willingly offer to share with those who ask as well as those whose need we believe we have discovered. Into this circle, as participants and beneficiaries, are invited those who are the victims of the hardships of imposed warfare, and by inference, that the circle may be unbroken, the instigators and perpetrators of war's diabolical cruelties.

The transmuting and revealing influences of what we regard as a righteous war, if we learn the lesson history teaches, are transitory and are soon forgotten. The vanquished foe is not always the beaten foe. His dupes and burden-bearers often again yield to his blandishments or his rod.

I have been pondering these and other things as it is sought to analyze and to tabulate the pre-convention sentiment indicated in the preferential primaries in the Middle West. It may not be apparent that some of the earlier enthusiasm aroused by the vision of a democratic world, one world, or a united family of all peoples has been dissipated. And yet this may be exactly what has happened.

It may be, aside entirely from this apparent unwillingness to go far afield in the adventurous undertaking of international collaboration, that more and more of the people here at home have become convinced that we should first set our own political and economic house in order. Perhaps we are becoming aware of the fact that except for our willingness and readiness to finance and wage a war in defense of our liberties and the liberties of our remote neighbors, we have carelessly surrendered, temporarily, many of the freedoms we once cherished.

And so it is that neither of the political platforms of the two great parties has been written, or can be written, today, tomorrow, or next week. There is emerging, not in the land of the grass-roots alone, but less abundantly elsewhere, a thoughtful and not narrowly selfish determination to explore the practical, rather than the theoretical aspects of internationalism before, if possible, rather than after irrevocable commitments.

If it becomes more and more apparent before the date of the two major conventions in June and July that the rank and file of voters, Democratic or Republican, are able to separate their thinking from the realm of narrow isolationism and confirmed nationalism, and approach the problem without prejudice or blind partisanship, all forecasts as to what will happen in Chicago in July will probably have to undergo revision.

Straws in the political wind do not always indicate the course of events a month or a year in advance. But wise and prudent forecasters pay heed to them, nevertheless. Taken at their face value, the same influences which turned the Republican tide in Wisconsin against one advocate of world collaboration, could, by November, as completely upset what now is generally accepted as the Democratic Party program.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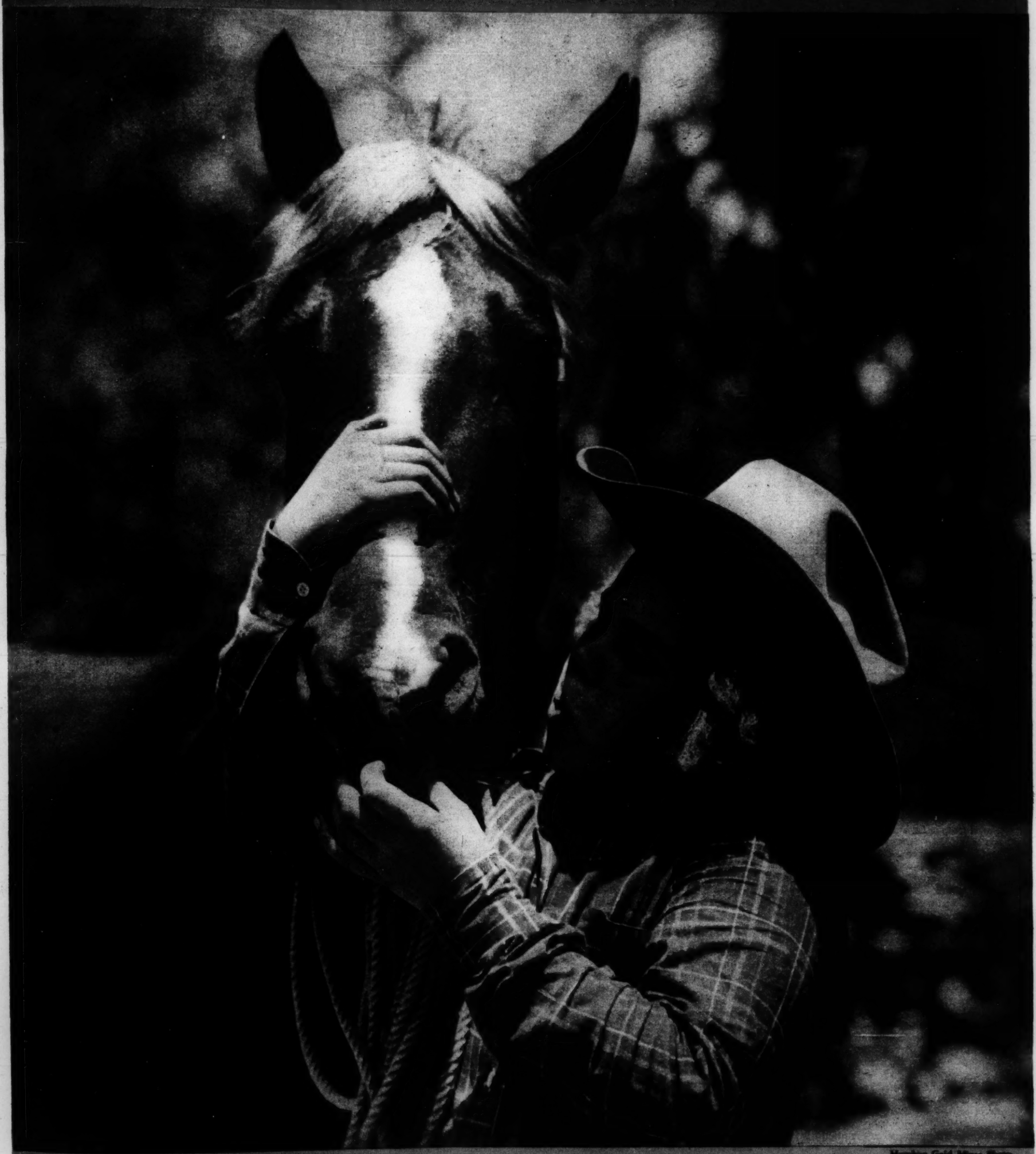
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, APRIL 22, 1944

Hamburg Gold Mines Photo

JUST BETWEEN FRIENDS—Her Mount, Star, Understands as Tuffet Hyde Conveys a Very Personal Message—See "Miner on Horseback," *Page 5*


**Japan's Propaganda Front** - - - - - - *By John Beaufort* - - - - - - **Page Three**

# The Future of International Law

By Dr. William E. Masterson

AS STRONG AS THE WEAKEST LINK

THE FOUR NATIONS' Moscow Declaration of Nov. 1, 1943, set as its goal "The re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security." In "The Future of International Law," some 200 Americans and Canadians—judges, lawyers, university professors, and officials of national and international experience—present a community of views indicating how this goal may be achieved. It gives us the best plan for securing peace among nations that human intelligence has to offer. Its moving and guiding genius is Judge Manley O. Hudson of the Permanent Court of International Justice and Bemis Professor of International Law in the Harvard Law School, whose inquiring mind and tireless energy have been employed for years in efforts to make international law a vital factor among nations through effective international organization.

"The Future of International Law" is the first comprehensive effort to implement the Moscow Declaration and the United States Senate's Connally Resolution, which advocate the speedy establishment of some form of international organization designed to guarantee enduring peace. Broadly speaking, this postwar plan for peace bears many resemblances to the Covenant of the League of Nations. It purports to eliminate the weakness of that Covenant and to supply the omissions that proved eventually to be its undoing.

* * *

The content of this remarkable document can only be sketched here. It is made up of 6 "Postulates," 10 "Principles," and 23 "Proposals," each of which is followed by extensive comments which review the history of the past and explain the needs of the future. The Postulates serve as the premises of the Principles and Proposals and indicate the essentials of an effective legal order in a world of States. They present concepts that are drawn from Christian civilization and rules of human behavior that have their source in the universal brotherhood of man. It is declared, for example, that "any failure by a State to carry out its obligations under international law," or "any use of force or any threat to use force by a State," are matters of concern to the Community of States, and that "the maintenance of just and peaceful relations between States requires orderly procedures by which international situations can be readjusted as need arises."

* * *

The Principles embody and emphasize the duties of States to each other living together as good neighbors in an organized community. In the midst of seeming chaos, it is inspiring to read such fundamental declarations of reality as the following by men who will measurably influence the shape of things to come: "Each State has a legal duty to carry out in full good faith its obligations under international law," to see that "conditions prevailing within its own territory do not menace international peace and order," "to treat its own population in a way which will not violate the dictates of humanity and justice or shock the conscience of mankind," and to "employ pacific means and none but pacific means in seeking to settle its disputes with other States, and failing settlement by other pacific means to accept the settlement of its disputes by the competent agency of the Community of States."

These Postulates and Principles are readily seen to belong to any international moral order. They set forth rules of law which have governed in varying degree the affairs of nations in all ages and which are destined to govern them imperatively and finally. The Principles are offered by the authors as "a draft of a declaration concerning the international law of the future which might be adopted by a competent international authority." Thus these 200 men have brought back to view the existence of eternal rules of behavior applicable to all times and all men, are emphasizing their availability, and are urging their reinstatement even at a time when lawlessness seems to reign.

The Proposals implement the Principles by the establishment of agencies which can face and seek solutions of recurring problems through a permanent system. They call for the organization of the Community of States with a general deliberative organ known as the General Assembly, in which all States should be represented, and a general executive organ, an Executive Council, in which States playing a leading rôle in international affairs should have representation.

Both the Assembly and the Council are given power to deal with any matter of concern to the Community of States. Generally speaking, the decisions of the Assembly require a majority vote, while those of the Council require unanimity. The smaller and more flexible Council may take emergency decisions, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of agencies of the community, keep a watchful eye upon developments of interstate relations, and deal with questions of policy not reserved to the Assembly.

The Assembly is given power by a two-thirds vote, and with the concurrence of the Council by a unanimous vote, to modify general rules of international law and to enact new ones. This provision would open the way for modernization of our system of international law and for keeping its content up to date. Changes in the law of nations can be made only by common consent, and these Proposals give us for the first time in history a method for giving this consent or for ascertaining whether it has been given.

The Council is given power to take such action as it may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the community should any State fail to carry out its obligations under international law, and it may with the concurrence of the Assembly adopt general provisions for preventing and suppressing force by States, and to this end it may organize and employ military force. Finally, it may create special agencies for dealing with such matters as the size and type of armaments, international trade and transportation, protection and distribution of food, welfare of dependent peoples, traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs, and cultural and scientific interchange.

It should be especially noted that no action can be taken under any of these powers except by unanimous consent of the Council.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, which is given obligatory jurisdiction over all legal disputes, and certain other existing international agencies are to be maintained. The Council is allowed to take action to give effect to the Court's judgments. Finally, the Proposals make provisions for the revision of treaties and for the readjustment of any situation which may endanger the good understanding between States.

* * *

This postwar plan for peace combines the highest in scholarship and legal learning, deep experience in international affairs, considerations of humanity and universality in outlook. It is the product of exhaustive research and unselfish labor, including a series of exploratory meetings and protracted discussions held at various cities in Canada and the United States over a period of two years under the masterly direction of Judge Hudson. As one who shared the labors of its 200 authors, this writer can bear witness to the critical analyses and scrutinizing thought to which the plan was subjected as it passed through its various drafts until the finished product emerged as "The Future of International Law."

Statesmen and politicians should find it a constructive chart that will help to guide them past the perils that will be encountered on the way to peace.

# Japan's Propaganda Front

By John Beaufort

"THOUGHT CONTROL" and "spiritual power," basic weapons in the Japanese war of words, are being used today to counteract the effect of the United Nations' successes in the Pacific.

In all Fascist countries, Japan's channels of expression are completely state controlled. Under this regimentation Radio Tokyo's forked tongue tells what it considers an appropriate story for each language on each propaganda front. The result is a miasma of contradiction, lies, and distortion. But the propaganda in which "thought control" and "spiritual power" figure most prominently is directed to the homeland empire.

An analysis at this war headquarters of the recent Japanese domestic broadcasts picked up by United States monitors indicates Japan's masters are attempting to play both ends against the middle. At the same time they are conditioning their people for defeat. In one breath they are demanding more plane production and in the next they are rationalizing the fact that this increase is not forthcoming. On Feb. 21, Premier Tojo reports that the Empire is "literally standing at the crossroads of its rise or fall," and a week later says: "I hope resolute measures will be mercilessly taken against persons who disturb the solidarity within the nation."

* * *

A recent Japanese domestic broadcast attributed Japan's victory over the Russian Navy in 1905 to the fact that the Russians had been thrown into confusion by Japanese power of thought. They definitely expect to win such a victory over the United States. But it seems inevitable that their contradictory propaganda will eventually produce a dilemma of confusion at home.

In a summary of the war situation, Feb. 19, Radio Tokyo told the Japanese that, "at the time of the Russo-Japanese War the combined fleet commanded by Admiral Togo . . . waited for the day to annihilate the enemy with a single stroke. Our matchless combined fleet, which has inherited this spirit of the fleet of Admiral Togo, has made the fullest preparations . . . and is waiting the day to annihilate the United States fleet."

In Japanese usage, the "spirit of the fleet of Admiral Togo" means something more than merely the quality of courage. For 20th-century Japan is mixing modern ships, guns, and planes with superstition, witchcraft and Emperor worship. Premier Tojo, speaking Jan. 30 on the "spirit of the Yamato race," paid tribute to the "spiritual power" possessed by the Japanese defenders of Attu, Tarawa, and Makin. Premier Tojo said, "This great spiritual power, which will make even devils cry, is constantly flowing through the veins of 100,000,000 (Japanese). . . . Because we have this spiritual power . . . unsurpassed by any other nation . . . we will always win and we will be able to win ultimate victory in this war of justice."

But just in case Japan does not win, just in case the "matchless combined fleet" is not able to "annihilate the United States fleet" her military leaders are preparing the people for a "spiritual victory." What this really means is a state of thought which will leave them convinced they have not lost the war. In the latter part of February a Tokyo war review home-front feature described the loss of Kwajalein as a "spiritual victory" and went on to say: "In this protracted war it is only natural to experience changes on the fighting fronts. . . . Spiritually speaking, we are winning over the enemy."

At the time of the Truk raids, Empire listeners were told the situation was "grave," but they must remain "calm," although Truk is "only seven hours by plane from Tokyo." However, they were assured Japan's fighting spirit would win the war. On Feb. 25 an unnamed Japanese admiral said: "Ever since the founding of the Empire the gods have guarded the Nation to make our country eternally prosperous." Another broadcast reminded listeners that Japanese gods always stepped in when Japan faced a crisis.

* * *

The "spiritual" condition of the Japanese civilian population has its counterpart in the soldiers' education. In his penetrating book, "Japan's Military Masters," Hillis Lory quotes a Japanese military official: "The Imperial Army of Japan attaches more importance to spiritual training than to the art of war. Moral strength is greater than physical force."

The basic creed in this training is embodied in an Imperial rescript which lists the principal soldierly virtues as loyalty, obedience, courage, faithfulness, righteousness. But, according to the fanatical Japanese concept, loyalty means refusing to be rescued under any circumstances, and if possible destroying your rescuer; obedience means accepting an officer's order as if it were a command of the Emperor and therefore God; courage ultimates in morbid determination to die for Hirohito. The Japanese have a way of thinking that treachery, however base, is a virtue if committed in the interests of the Emperor.

Fox, Paul's Photos, Chicago

JAPANESE ARMY ON THE MARCH

As an observer at the Gilberts and Marshalls, I have watched the Japanese fight by this code. In both these operations they have chosen virtual annihilation rather than surrender. Measured by the toughness of its Army's fighting spirit, the Japanese indoctrination has been successful so far in the war. But it has not prevented the Japanese from suffering very serious losses in territory, men, and prestige. And it is these losses which the Japanese propagandists are now trying to rationalize for the home front.

Japan's declining air strength is recognized in all its gravity by Japanese officials. In a broadcast to America in February, Radio Tokyo said: "The side that loses the battle in the air loses the war."

In view of this recognition it is interesting to observe the way in which Japanese propaganda on the home front has fluctuated between exhortations to match United States, plane production and the fearful but realistic admission that this is impossible.

* * *

On Dec. 24, Domei quoted the President of the House of Representatives, Okada, as saying: "Why should we worry about our numerical inferiority in manpower? . . . There is the spirit of our men which will pierce through even steel and rock." On Jan. 16 the Tokyo Radio said: "If the enemy is planning to produce 120,000 planes in a year we also must strive for production that will not fall below the enemy figures." On the same day the same radio told the Greater Asia Empire that the "men at the front are not calling for the same number of planes that the enemy has. They say it is all right if they have only enough to beat off the enemy." On Jan. 19 Kiyosho Goko, president of the Mitsubishi heavy industries, told the Japanese: "As we all know, our officers and men on the fighting front are suffering more than we can imagine, for they are fighting with inferior forces. As we all know well, the United States has greater industrial power and easier access to materials than Japan."

On Jan. 22, Premier Tojo said: "The real bottleneck in munitions production is not labor nor materials but lack of fighting spirit." On Feb. 22, the day of the Saipan Tinian carrier raid, the Japanese broadcast declared: "It is unnecessary that we produce as many planes as the enemy, America. To produce a comparable amount will suffice when coupled with the Japanese spirit." Then Premier Tojo said: "The method of how . . . to march swiftly forward to final victory is solely placed on the shoulders of 100,000,000 people of the home front."

As the Pacific war situation has continued to deteriorate for Japan, the military leaders have begun shifting the entire responsibility for failure on the shoulders of the Japanese people. In view of the importance with which "thought control" is regarded by the Japanese, it is not surprising to find Premier Tojo's propagandists considering how it may be applied to the home front in the present crisis. In January, the broadcast to the home empire announced that consideration was being given to centralization of organs for the guidance of "public thought" (which) "must be led properly for the consolidation of the people."

* * *

Education Minister Okabe stated that while a "General Staff Office for Thought Warfare" had not been established, public funds had been secured "to cope with thought matter."

About the same time, Home Minister Ando told the Diet that the "thought movement usually originates among intellectuals and upper classes and gradually penetrates to the lower classes. In this connection I consider it very important that all Government officials observe and understand the wartime Civil Service Act and be careful in their talk and acts."

Citizens of free democracies cannot afford to overlook the significance of Japan's emphasis on "spiritual" weapons at a time when her material weapons are proving ineffectual. Japan regards the present conflict as a spiritual war in which the fulfillment of a preordained national destiny is to be achieved. It is this mystical concept, plus devotion to a corrupt idea of spiritual values, which accompanies the hardheaded realism of Premier Tojo, who evacuates his troops when he sees a military advantage and who promotes himself into constantly growing power under the growing aegis of a pagan emperor-god.

Japan's nationalist militarist psychology is like the Samurai swords which I have seen our men pick up on the battlefield. It is razor-sharp, cutting deep into ancient despotic tradition, two-handed and made for a warrior to whom the basest form of treachery is not only conceivable but may well possess a religious virtue. Japanese propaganda today leaves no doubt that it will be essential to remember these things both before and after the defeat of Japan.

Left to Right: One of the Smaller Studios in the New Radiocasting Station, Tokyo, Used for Public Addresses; Three "Utazawa" Singers "On the Air"; Children's Chorus Assembles for German Good Will Program

# Boston's "Waltz Evenings"

By Tolstoi Jones

From the Color Woodblock by Louis Novak

QUAINT LOUISBURG SQUARE, WHERE BOSTON'S WALTZ EVENINGS HAD THEIR START

THE ATHENS OF AMERICA has become its Vienna too. A bookish Bostonian, standing on the terrace of the Public Library overlooking Copley Square, may think on the impressive cultural aspects of his city. These are symbolized in the stern stonework behind him, graven with magnificent names, and in august Symphony Hall, a few minutes' walk up Huntington Avenue. But on a half-dozen evenings between November and June this Bostonian would also be standing almost within earshot of the gayest influence to which "the Hub" and its universe has ever whirled.

Just across the street is the Copley-Plaza. Its ballroom might have been designed specially for waltzing. When the editors of Vogue Magazine searched for an adjective to describe this room they chose "overblown." But it is not too elaborate for Boston's "Waltz Evenings," nor, to judge by the lengthening lists of guests carefully supervised by the Waltz Evening Committee, is it any too large.

* * *

Standing on the steps of the ballroom foyer and watching the swirling throng below, a stranger might wonder how all this waltzing began in an age moving toward jitterbugs and jive. This party is just one of a long series which began some ten years ago in that quietest of Boston's nooks and in that quiet manner with which so many things Bostonian seem to begin. It began with candlelight and soft music, shared by a few friends in the sedate atmosphere of old Louisburg Square. A century from now Bostonians may tell a legend about the little statue in Louisburg Square waltzing on its pedestal at midnight. The story will preserve the lightsomeness that invaded the cobble-bound Square that first night when the E. Sohier Welches opened a hospitable doorway to welcome a few guests, and let escape into the staid and musty Boston evening a whiff of "Roses From the South."

A trustworthy memory says there were about 20 couples that evening. A tiny orchestra provided the Strauss, the Waldteufel, the Lehar. Which is to say, "The Blue Danube," "The Skaters," "The Merry Widow." How long that first Waltz Evening lasted is not in the Boston Athenaeum's records. Possibly long enough to make the dancers remind themselves next day that they were old enough to know better. In any event, subsequent Evenings ended at 12 sharp. It was a matter of policy based on age-old wisdom that the enjoyment of the exquisite can be preserved best by moderation.

But the exquisite demands to be shared. It was always, "Oh, this is so delightful; couldn't we bring our friends, the ——'s, some evening?" and the response was "By all means do." So it wasn't long before the little statue had to hum its own tunes for a lonely dance. The Waltz Evenings outgrew the commodious house in Louisburg Square, and the notices of them grew bigger in the newspapers. Three-quarter time waltzed out Commonwealth Avenue and into one of the uptown hotels with an intimate ballroom. But parting words at a Waltz Evening continued to be, "Wouldn't the ——'s enjoy this?" Hence the "overblown" environment noted by the magazine writers.

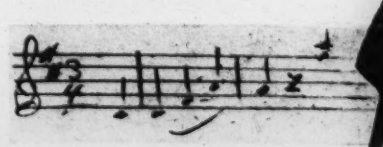
One of the problems of the Waltz Evening Committee today, and one which, under Mrs. Russell Howell's chairmanship they surmount by various ingenious devices, is to preserve some of the intimacy, some of the mock-nostalgia and genuine wistfulness, that pervaded those first Evenings like a garden fragrance. For the Committee must now provide for unexpected numbers who can appreciate the distillation.

* * *

The problem has not been made easier by the war. The orchestra, for example, has to be even better than it used to be because it has to be smaller. Wartime hospitality properly demands an open door for many young men and women in uniform and their young friends out of uniform; these do not always sense the difference between a Waltz Evening and an ordinary dance party. The size of the ballroom is a challenge to those who must plan its decoration and its lighting. But something of the Louisburg Square atmosphere still moves like a lovely wraith among the waltzers.

Dancers who got through college to the lazy dreaminess of a slow "Three o'Clock in the Morning" or "Beautiful Ohio" soon discover at a Boston Waltz Evening that they were indeed a pampered, soft and indolent segment of society. "They don't expect us to dance *that!*" you can hear a newcomer exclaim as he hears the orchestra strike up "Artists' Life" at the clip Johann Strauss intended it to go. But they do expect you to dance to that, young man, so get a move on. And if it makes you puff or makes you dizzy, remember that your grandfather could keep it up an entire evening, and that the Austrians who danced first to these tunes and at this pace didn't even condescend to "reverse."

This is waltzing for waltzing's sake, and for the music's—Weber, Tchaikovsky, Ravel. Of course the guests talk of other things too. But when a guest wants to remind himself how good the music is, he tells his party the story of Johannes Brahms and the widow of Johann Strauss, how Brahms autographed her fan with those few measures of the "Blue Danube":



and added, "Oh to have written that!" Another waltzer recalls that Wagner, too, was a great admirer of Strauss.

This is waltzing for waltzing's sake. Here is a captain of marines, a veteran not only of military service but of waltzing. "The war doesn't give a man enough time to keep his hand in at this sort of thing." But his only proof is to waltz Mrs. Higginson into the finals in the waltzers' contest.

In one of the boxes that overlook the ballroom, debutantes on parade are doing their bit for Uncle Sam's Navy and for Boston, too. Three young men from points West are seeing one of the institutions that make Boston like no other American city. "That's Mr. Champagne judging the contest," one of the young ladies observes. "Mr. Champagne Senior taught my father to dance and Mr. Champagne Junior taught us girls."

The Waltz Evenings are one of those Boston traditions which the stranger might use to illustrate an undemocratic tendency. But they are no more undemocratic than any other private party. They are just so large that it is hard to think of them as the same sort of thing that happened in Louisburg Square. There was the young naval officer who approached a guest in the hotel lobby and said: "How do I get in there? I don't want to dance with anyone, or meet anyone. All I want to do is listen to Strauss waltzes." The guest asked the usher and the usher said it couldn't be done. But it was like the butter for the royal slice of bread in the Milne verses. When the young officer told his story to someone in authority, he got in.

* * *

These Waltzes are not like the giddy gaiety caught in the famous film, "Congress Dances," in which emperors played while their empires trembled. Today they are recreation periods for people engaged in the hard work of winning a war—soldiers, sailors, Red Cross workers; men and women who cannot altogether forget business at the wave of a baton. And the proceeds of the Evenings, which are considerable, go to the Red Cross to be used for prisoners of war.

The end of another season of Waltz Evenings approaches. Copley Square will soon be waving with corn tops instead of dancers as the Victory Garden grows in the triangle where a lawn used to be. And if you should go down to Louisburg Square, you will find everything still—even the little statue. But since the night he was tempted to leave his pedestal for a waltz on the iron-fenced grass plot, Boston has never been quite the same. And not even the most conservative Athenian seems to mind

# Miner on Horseback

By Sydney Greenbie

**Tuffet Gets Ready for Hunt for Tungsten at Night With Black Light**

LIGHT, according to electronics, is a sort of frozen sound. Now natural science comes along with a little magic box full of this sound-light. Any of us can play it and it will unloose a flood of "black light." Instantly, out of the bowels of the earth you can lure a host of dancing minerals, a trick far more incredible than that of the Pied Piper. On a summer day, children of the cities come out to dance on the sidewalks to the tunes of the organ-grinder. An electric light bulb becomes the ballroom of the insect world on a summer night. Now, inert rock, rusty and tarnished in the sun, will become, at night, when ultra-violet rays play upon it, a fantastic field for the dance of the electrons.

In Arizona the mountains are a veritable Pied Piper's fastness of precious metals, as if in geological ages past some Piper had run off with the children of the stars. There is gold dust under your feet and the walls of your adobe house are tinctured with gold. Silver and copper and lead and scheelite and other metals lie waiting for the miner. Under the sharp blue desert skies it seems hardly possible that one could evoke anywhere still more brilliant colors or deeper blues. And yet, on a moonless night, the slopes of the mountains or the empty stopes of the mines may, in a flash, become star dust of incredible splendor.

* * *

About five years ago a "mineralight" was invented with which the presence of tungsten may be determined. It is an Aladdin's lamp brought into practical use that makes rocks beneath the weary feet of the prospector abandon themselves in a frolic of self-revelation and in that way give up their secrets in a helpless twinkling like stars. And when miners talk about it, they practically talk poetry.

The tungsten miner is a night prowler. Out on the Humbug Gold Mines range my friend, Frank Hyde, has temporarily given up hardrock mining. But like everyone else, he is looking for tungsten. But how to find it. Tungsten is harder to trace than gold. You may be looking right at it and pass it by. Scheelite, one of the ores from which tungsten concentrates are recovered, is hardly to be distinguished from ordinary stone. With gold you have a fairly safe way of guessing it is there. With tungsten none. Fortunate is the prospector who is believed when he says he has found it. The problem of sampling, of testing it by boiling it in hydrochloric acid, is cumbersome. If the residue in the bottom of the vessel is a lemon-yellow, it *may* be tungsten. Add tin or zinc and it should turn blue like ink—if it is tungsten.

But even if you have a piece of scheelite that leaves a bit of tungsten in the test, how do you know you have enough in the vein to make working profitable? A vein may be only 3 feet wide and 25 feet long and be worth a fortune. And then again it may be so much rock.

So along comes the modern Pied Piper and makes the little electrons of tungsten dance their way into captivity. The instrument he plays is not a pipe, but resembles a flashlight. This is the mineralight, a portable lamp that throws a powerful short wave ultra-violet ray causing the scheelite to floresce.

* * *

There is something weirdly beautiful in the hunt by night for tungsten. Up and down the stony mountains, on horseback, they go, groping their way. Frank Hyde ahead on his horse with an ordinary flashlight in his hand to be sure of the trail. Tuffet, his young daughter, behind on her horse carrying the mineralight which scours the earth with its ultra-violet rays. Whatever the light falls on, turns a deep velvety violet, of the color and texture of a dark blue violet in the spring fields.

But the moment it falls on scheelite, the rock lights up with an intense white flame as if glowing from within. Sheelite is a combination of calcium and tungsten, and will floresce. The night riders look with all eyes for that eerie silver flame that might reveal scheelite. It is a fine moment when some spot which by day is merely a dusty boulder turns at night into a cluster of invisible treasure. Then even the most unimaginative miner turns poet. Miners dance with glee if they see this. They call it "icy white light" or "horizon blue." One miner says it is "a cold light like the stars" and another that it is "white magic with black light." But only scheelite or elements in this category floresce in violet-rays.

* * *

The lamp can be used by day in rummaging through old gold mines. Going deep into the dark stopes of the workings, the miners throw the purple light up into the roof. The golden ore begins to burn with an intense, cold unearthly light. Everything that doesn't fluoresce looks blue. Here and there tiny specks glisten and twinkle like stars. In one such stope, the purple searchlight fell upon a layer of stuff that floresced as if it might be tungsten. Taking a prospector's pick, they chipped at it for hardness. But it was a crummy substance, and a soft, gentle dust began to fall. In the deep blue light it looked like snowflakes, an ineffable Christmas scene. It turned out to be a strata of calcium stretching along the vein like icing between layers of cake. The test revealed no tungsten.

Tungsten hunting takes hold of you. From mine to mine they go, re-examining every digging, turning the glare of purple light into one old tunnel after another, or upon one ore dump after another. One dump began twinkling with tiny golden specks, but it contained only powelite. Men have operated gold mines all their lives and thrown away enough scheelite to have made their gold findings mere pin money. Men have abandoned mines because their lead content wasn't rich enough to pay the costs of further operation, only to discover they had thrown away a fortune in scheelite of which they had been unaware. The ultra-violet lamp saves that.

Riding over the trails one black night, Tuffet called out, "Dad, there's something that floresces." Frank Hyde stopped and was about to pick up the shining thing, but thought better. He wasn't going to touch it till he knew what it was. He played his flashlight on it. There lay an enormous desert scorpion. It is said that rattlesnakes will also floresce.

* * *

Another time, Frank and Tuffet were climbing the mountain up Rock Wall Canyon. It began to drizzle. They headed for an old gold tunnel where a miner was camping. On entering they found him behind a nice warm fire at the tunnel portal. Carbide lamps hung from the stope supports. He was cooking beans. The tunnel was comfortably warm and cozy, and the old miner was proud as Punch of his radio bringing him the latest news from New York and London. He felt that he knew just as much as if he were in a skyscraper instead of in a lonely hole in a mountain, like a forsaken Pied Piper.

Pretty soon he began bragging of the comforts of his abode. There was nothing about his tunnel to trouble him. "Haven't even seen a scorpion, much less a rattler, since I've been here," he said. So Frank Hyde turned on his blue lamp. There, plain as day, were four scorpions. It made the miner just a bit more conservative in his speech after that.

Tungsten is the poor miner's friend. He needs little capital. A small gas engine and a concentrate table, a small crusher, and he begins to recover tungsten right there—if he has found it. With one of these magic lamps he does not need to wonder. He can be sure.

**BOX CANYON ON FRENCH CREEK, ARIZONA**

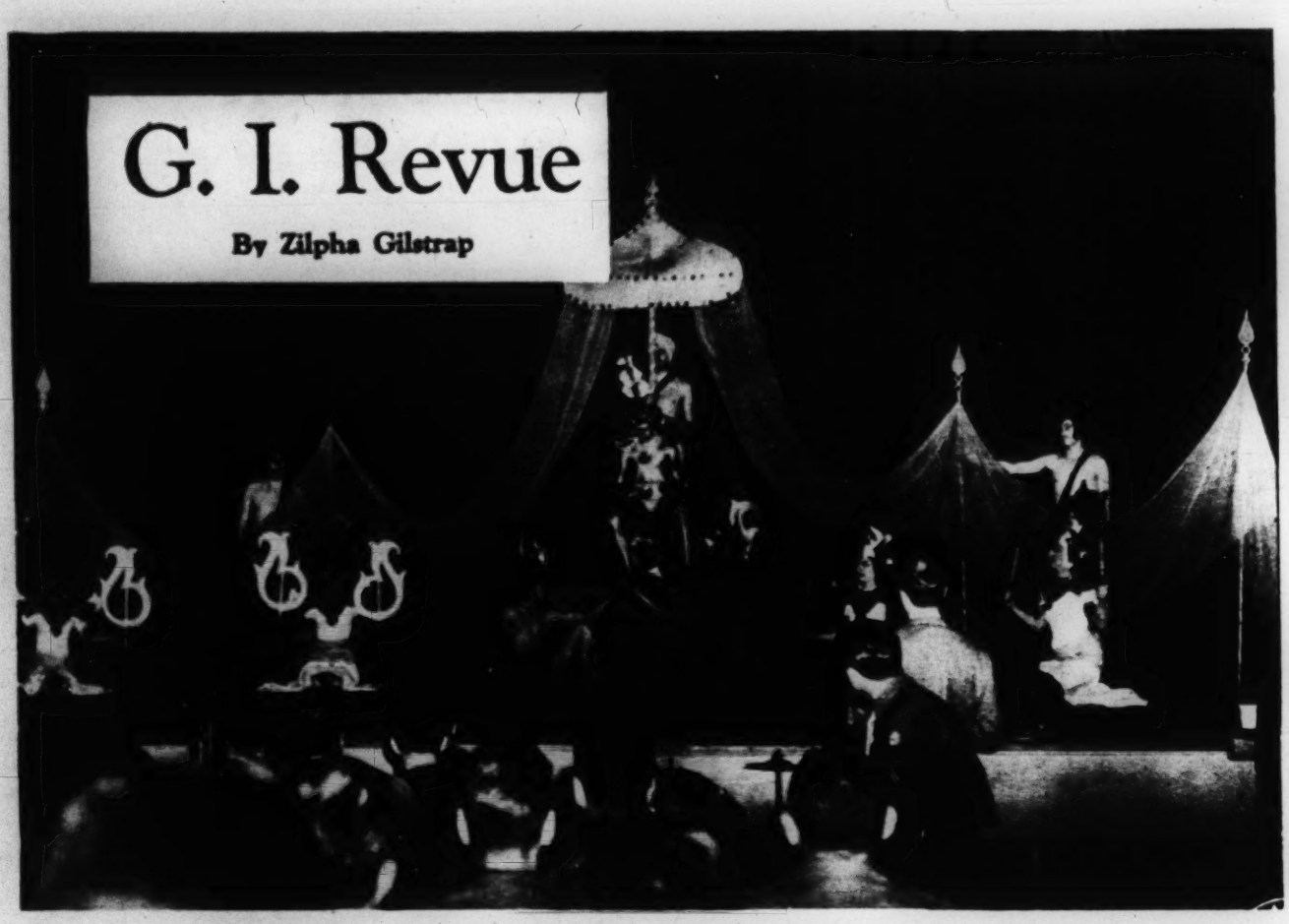
**HARDROCK MINER HEADS FOR HILLS WITH PACK BURROS**

Humbug Gold Mines Photos

**ENTRANCE TO RATTLESNAKE TUNNEL ON BETTY LOU CLAIM**

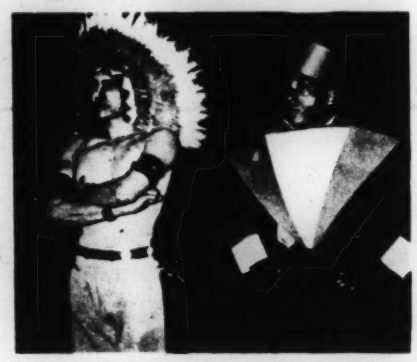
# G. I. Revue

By Zilpha Gilstrap



COSTUMES AND SCENERY IN THIS NUMBER WERE MADE BY THE MEN WITH A CASH OUTLAY OF $3.75

Mrs. Virginia Stuart, New York Makeup Artist, at Work on Eyelashes of Pvt. Tommy Tuttle of Camp Keyes, Maine



Army Uniforms Become Colorful Costumes. Indian Headdress Was Fashioned From Cardboard and Crepe Paper. Minstrel Has Cap, Shirt Lapels and Cuffs Also of Cardboard

You can't stop a panzer division with a variety show or bomb Berlin with six soldiers dressed like Carmen Miranda, but you can promote the morale of the men who do those jobs by supplying them with good rousing entertainment. A happy soldier is a good soldier.

This is the reasoning behind the biggest entertainment program of its kind in the world, being carried out by the United States Army. Its actors and audiences are men who met the enemy only a few hours ago, who guard supply lines on lonely islands, and all those who push ahead on the thousand and one projects to be accomplished before the war is won.

Mass participation by soldiers of every squadron of the huge U. S. Army in the relaxation of soldier shows, either in the cast or in the audience, is the goal set by the office in charge of the program—the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division, Army Service Forces.

* * *

To reach the millions of soldiers in the Army's far-flung theaters of war, the Entertainment Section, under Lieut. Col. Marvin Young, working with Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Director of the Special Services Division, has conducted soldier show and music conferences for thousands of noncommissioned servicemen and Wacs in command areas throughout the United States. Highly successful professionals in the entertainment field are the teachers, or, more accurately, the demonstrators. Lectures are not encouraged at these week-long conferences. Demonstrations of stage techniques, building up to actual shows presented at the end of each 50-minute class period, is the method followed.

"This isn't like any school I ever attended," joyfully declared one of the conferees at the First Service Command Soldier Show and Music Conference held recently at Fort Devens, Mass. "Man, this is the best time I've had for a long time."

His thoughts were repeated in different words by the 200 or more soldiers and Wacs who participated in the same conference. Teaching them to put on fast, original shows were such top-flight entertainment figures as Paul Whiteman, orchestra leader; Bob Hawk, radio quiz program director; Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony Hall "Pop" concerts; Earl McGill, radio producer; Jean Dickenson, Metropolitan Opera star; Robert Edmond Jones, dean of American stage designers; Stanley McCandless, stage lighting expert; Russell Markert, dance director; Sigmund Spaeth, writer and lecturer on American music; Jimmy Wallington, radio announcer; Mort Lewis, radio script writer, and Mrs. Virginia Stuart, makeup artist.

Under their expert tutelage the soldiers learned how to use the best equipment to good advantage and, more important, how to get satisfying results with little material. Arthur Fiedler took 15 men from a military band's ranks and welded them into a symphonic concert orchestra. The same day the men were taught how to make flutes out of bamboo, how to play simple pipes called tonettes, and how to organize tonette players into a melodious combination. They swung modern spotlights about the stage in novel lighting techniques under the direction of Stanley McCandless, and then learned how to construct their own spotlights out of sections of stovepipe, discarded oil cans, bread pans, candles and reflectors taken from automobile headlights.

In stage costuming, particularly, their eyes were opened to the colorful and original effects possible, using their G. I. uniforms as the base for all sorts of variation. To put the costumes together, paper staplers, tin discs used to nail down tar paper and assorted office equipment, including paper clips, were utilized. V's of red and white cardboard, simulating lapels and shirtfronts, white cuffs and red caps of cardboard transformed a stageful of soldiers into a snappy minstrel troupe.

Backstage was a busy crew of Wacs and soldiers turning out the costumes and props for the big number scheduled to climax the soldier show part of the conference. They stapled kraft paper curls on caps of gummed office paper to make women's wigs, painted paper plates to fasten to the tops of gay dance lamps, and threaded paper drinking cups on streamers to hang in loops from spears.

* * *

That the improvisation so evident throughout the conference meetings is the most important characteristic of soldier shows was stressed by Lieut. Col. Young, chief of the Entertainment Section. He pointed out a sign conspicuously placed on the wall and said, "What you have learned here can be summed up in those words—'Simplicity, Suggestion, Improvisation and Imagination.' Many of you are in tactical outfits and do not have much time or equipment to work with, but you all have the one outstanding attribute which belongs to American soldiers—adaptability. Don't let little things like the lack of costumes or makeup overcome the big thing—providing entertainment for your squadron."

Reports about the success of the programs outlined at these soldier show conferences when put into practice here and overseas continually pour into Washington headquarters. One of the most popular shows was the "Munda Follies," which toured the Solomon Islands by boat during the campaign. Costumes were made on the spot by the resourceful cast, working under battle conditions. Berry juice dyed the costumes in gay colors, and by stringing more berries on wire some striking jewelry effects were achieved. At the other end of the world, in Iceland, "The Doughgirls," with a cast of soldiers, Red Cross girls, and Wacs, has had a highly successful run in the Nissen hut circuit.

Such groups are provided with plenty of plays, comedy skits, and ideas for costumes and scenery in the 11 volumes the Entertainment Section makes available to them. Included are instructions on making a ukulele from telephone wire, paper clips and a box; on leading community singing authoritatively; and on how to play simple musical instruments.

* * *

To help any squadron with its show problems, a sizable number of theatrical advisers, among them Capt. Maurice Evans, the distinguished Shakespearean actor, are stationed in every United States theater of action. A request from any camp will bring one of these advisers to assist in entertainment projects. Each week the advisers are supplied with mimeographed sheets of the latest ideas and skits worked out by the Entertainment Section or collected from various camps all over the world.

In addition to shows organized by conference-trained soldiers, entertainments are presented by groups called casual detachments, formed of eight men each and trained at Camp Siebert, Alabama.

To the question which is sometimes asked, "Aren't these large plans for soldiers' recreation superfluous in the larger problem of winning the war?" the answer may be given in the words of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the European Theater. A few months ago, after seeing a performance of "Yard Bird Review" in North Africa, he said informally to the cast backstage: "You are entertaining soldiers. You are not fighting with machine guns—but your job is just as important. As long as you are doing your job well—and you are doing it extremely well—you will be rendering a service, and a great one, to your fellow soldiers and your country."

These Striking Head and Shoulder Ornaments, Cut From Cardboard, Are Painted Gold and Black. Crepe Paper Sashes Are Wound Around the Men's Waists

# Canada Has the Goods

**By James Montagnes**

WHEN CANADA went to war in September, 1939, she was one of the first five world trading powers, deriving 35 per cent of her national income from trade with other countries. Since the war, Canada's agricultural and industrial output have vastly increased, and her exports—war materials mostly—reached the sum of $3,000,000,000 in 1943, a sum of which the 11,500,000 Canadians are proud.

One of the major postwar problems of the Canadian Government, farmers and industrialists is to keep the postwar exports high enough to utilize the vastly expanded industrial plant and farm output which the war has brought to the Dominion. Where before the war exports were largely agricultural, mineral, forest products and other raw materials, with an annually increasing amount of manufactured goods, Canada is now prepared to export much more manufactured material ranging from heavy items such as locomotives to optical instruments.

Opening a new session of Parliament early this year, Governor-General the Earl of Athlone stated:

> **Canada's prosperity and the well-being of her people are bound up with the restoration and expansion of world trade. Export markets are essential to the efficient employment of vast numbers of Canadians. Larger imports are needed to raise the standard of living. In accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the arrangements required to clear the channels of trade and promote the flow of goods among all nations after the war are being explored with other countries.**

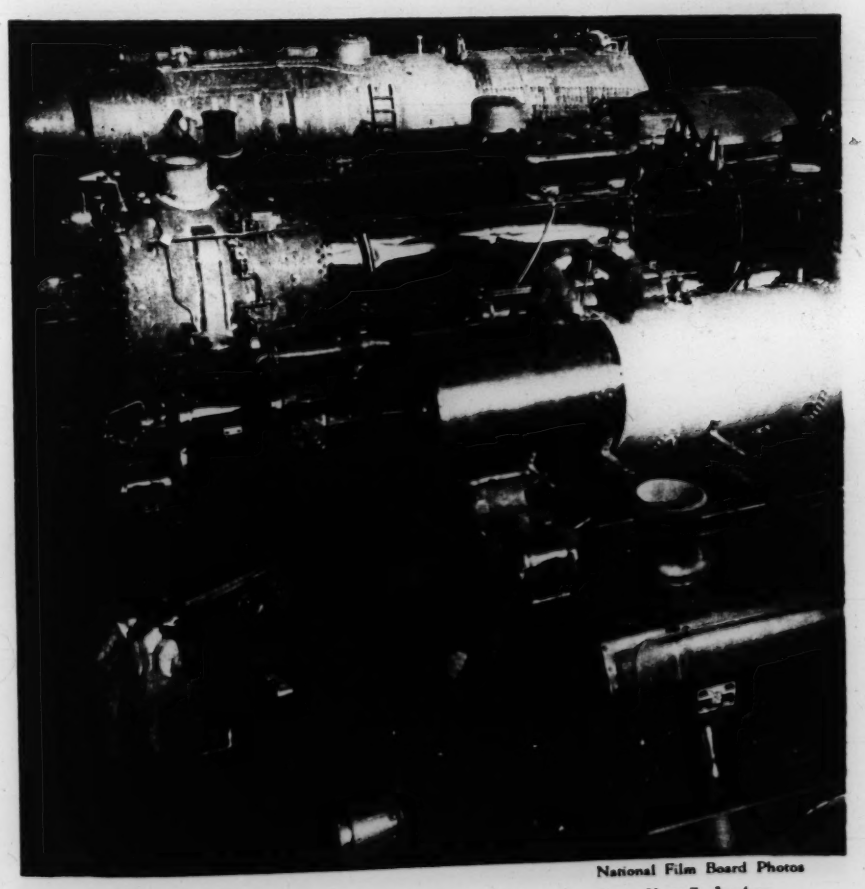
During the present session of Parliament at Ottawa an industrial development bank is to be established, similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is to aid in the development of small- and medium-scale enterprises and the conversion of war plants by providing additional credit facilities for both fixed and working capital. Credits to assist in developing postwar export markets for both primary and secondary industries are to be set up by the Government. This is in keeping with requests of Canadian businessmen who have appeared before the Government's Parliamentary Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, who suggested that Canada provide such export credits in a manner similar to her wartime mutual aid loans to allied nations. These mutual aid loans are Canada's lend-lease arrangement, with the United Nations receiving aid not obligated to repay the loan with merchandise or cash unless able to do so.

Canadian businessmen have patiently requested that they be allowed to send token shipments to foreign markets just as the United States and Great Britain have been doing throughout the war. While few such shipments have been made, mainly due to lack of shipping space, Canada has prepared for the postwar world markets by establishing embassies and legations in countries where formerly the Dominion's interests were looked after by Canadian trade commissioners or the British embassy's commercial attaches.

**Above: Young Canadian at Work on Cathode Ray Tube. Upper Right: Australian High Commissioner Sir William and Lady Glasgow at Launching in Canada of 10,000-Ton Cargo Ship. Lower Right: Canada Now Builds Four-Engined Bombers.**

When the war is over, Canada will take advantage of her own ambassadors now appointed to the United States, Russia, China, Brazil and the French National Liberation Committee, of the ministers appointed to the exiled governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Norway and Greece, of the ministers now appointed to Argentina, Chile, Sweden and Turkey, and soon to be sent to Peru, Mexico, Colombia and Cuba. Within the British Commonwealth, Canada also has its high commissioners and trade representatives in Great Britain, Eire, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Canada is moving forward as a world trading nation.

During the war, Canada's shipbuilding and airplane industries have stepped from very small to sizable producers. For use of the United Nations Canada is completing an order of 300 10,000-ton cargo ships.



National Film Board Photos

**Building Locomotives for Export Will Be a Postwar Canadian Industry**

Those which survive the war will revert to the Canadian Government, and are expected to be the nucleus of a Canadian merchant marine service. Canada's two transportation services, one Government-owned and the other privately owned, also have steamship services and airlines. The Government-owned merchant marine and steamship service is expected to use many of these wartime-built cargo ships, and the other company has plans for re-establishing its former world-wide shipping services.

Canadian exports and imports will be carried in Canadian bottoms in the direction of Canadian trade requirements, whereas formerly Canada was largely dependent on shipping facilities of other countries. Similarly in the air, Canada's airplane building industry will make aircraft in the future, or convert the larger aircraft now being turned out into postwar Canadian trade carriers.

* * *

The bulk of Canada's trade in prewar days was with the United States and Great Britain. This trade is expected in postwar years to continue to provide a large share of the total, especially since during the war Canada has exported much farm produce never before sent to Britain, and exports of manufactured goods to the United States. But the Dominion looks for vast increases in its trade with the Latin-American countries, also with Russia and China, both of which now receive a large volume of Canadian-made war materials. To distinguish this material from other war material now going to China and Russia—with an eye to postwar trade—all Canada's mutual aid exports are now marked with a red and gold maple leaf surrounded by the word "Canada" in English, Russian, and Chinese.

Canada has pledged support to a lowering of world tariffs and establishment of machinery to maintain international monetary stability and provision of credit. The Canadian Government is working toward establishment of multilateral trade arrangements between countries rather than bilateral agreements between individual pairs of governments. It wants to see tariffs progressively lowered each year till a suitable ceiling on tariffs is established. There is even talk of eliminating most of the tariffs between Canada and the United States in furtherance of international trade, to stop further development of duplicate industries in each country and rationalize such duplicate industries as are now in existence.

* * *

Trade in raw materials may change in the postwar era, for Canadian businessmen are averse to Canada shipping as much raw material out of the country as formerly. With Canada's industrial plant vastly expanded during the war, some processing on the raw materials is expected to be done in Canada before they are exported. At the same time Canada's need of raw material imports has expanded with the increased production capacity of industries and the establishment of new industries in the Dominion.

The question of immigration comes to the fore in discussions of Canada's postwar trade. The new Canada will require a larger population. Also the subject of the movement of British industries to Canada is mentioned in the Dominion from time to time, quite a number of such industries coming to Canada in the early days of the war, and the movement being expected to be resumed after the war along with a flow of immigration into Canada from the British Isles and western Europe.

World trade looms a far larger problem to Canadians than to the average American, for Canada has but one twelfth the population of the United States, uses the same mass-production technique, and Canadians live on practically the same standard as do those south of the border. Thus Canada has always had to look for places to sell its produce from farm and factory. That is why Canadian farmers, manufacturers and the average citizen, as well as the Government, are giving so much time today to the consideration of postwar world trade.

In the Professional Photographer's Domain Are the Above Examples of His Art. These Must Have "Pleased the Model." They Have Every Evidence of Having Caught the Image of the Original

# Portraits to Ple

By Egone

PORTRAITURE in photography is fascinating for the amateur but not necessarily successful. If you are interested in photography, even without practicing it, you probably enjoy a visit to the annual salon held in your city, or if you do belong to some Camera Club you certainly go to look at the traveling shows hung up from time to time. You will see superb landscape studies, some still lifes, but the portraits are decidedly a minority. Why? Well, the portrait, if done as an art, is the most difficult object in photography.

I like to classify five different kinds of portraits in photography, depending on the purpose for which it may be done:

1. For your own (or the photographer's) satisfaction.
2. To please the model.
3. For an exhibition or a salon.
4. For a magazine.
5. For advertising.

If we analyze these five approaches you may see that a portrait fitting one category does not necessarily fit in one of the other four—but if it does, so much the better.

I

**A portrait done for your own satisfaction** is the picture you like. It may be a snapshot of your baby or some relative or friend of yours, perhaps one done with a cheap box-camera. It may not follow any of the approved rules of art, some bad shadow may cross the face—you do not care, this one is the picture you do like the best. If it is a portrait of a grown-up person, the model itself may not like it at all, but you do. You cherish it, you carry it in your pocketbook, you keep it framed on your desk—even against the model's protests. The amateur especially is here in his right and his domain.

II

**A portrait to please the model.** This is more difficult to obtain and pictures in this category should be the professional portrait photographer's domain. But this does not mean that a good amateur cannot achieve it. A good likeness should please the model—unfortunately it does not always do so. If not, it may be the photographer's fault or it may be the model's fault. The portrait photographer able to please all the models who happen to sit before his camera is yet to be.

Disputes between the artist and the model are as old as art itself. To recall a famous one in painting, we have Rembrandt's "Nightwatch" of the models of his t they did not get their m day it is recognized as o masterpieces of the fa nobody cares if the m did or did not like it.

Coming back to the photography we have th time famous French pho who worked in the m century and wrote an i ography. He describes h into his studio to have portraits taken. When t the finished pictures (a were no proofs) he gave ture of the other one a "Oh, your picture is they exchanged the p girl looked at her own different. No more "marvelous likeness." not like them at all!

This experience of 8 be repeated today. The the picture, the model model has in thought a the photograph fits the ture will be a winner,

**From Childhood to Manhood the Unplanned Parade of Models Marching Through the Artist's Studio Results in Likenesses That Become Recorded History**

# Please

"Nightwatch" rejected by most
models of his time. They found
not get their money's worth. To-
recognized as one of the greatest
eces of the famous painter and
cares if the models themselves
d not like it.

g back to the younger art of
phy we have the case of the one-
ous French photographer, Nadar,
rked in the middle of the last
and wrote an interesting autobi-
. He describes how two girls came
studio to have their individual
taken. When they came back for
hed pictures (at this time there
proofs) he gave each girl the pic-
the other one and both cried out:
ur picture is wonderful!" Then
changed the pictures and each
ked at her own portrait. All was
t. No more "wonderfuls" and
ous likeness." Oh, no, they did
them at all!

experience of 80 years ago may
ated today. The family may like
ture, the model just won't. The
as in thought a different image. If
otograph fits the image your pic-
ll be a winner, otherwise it will
not. The art in portrait photography is not only to know how to do a good picture but to guess and fulfill the wish of your model.

III

**A portrait for a salon** has to hit the jury—otherwise it will be rejected. It has not to be a likeness of the model (unless it is some well-known contemporary); the model may like it or not, it does not matter. But a portrait you send to a salon has to fulfill all the high standards requested, as to perfect print and pictorial qualities. On these portraits you may apply all kinds of interesting and fancy studies in lighting.

IV

**A portrait for a magazine** has to please the picture editor and he selects the pictures in order to please and interest his readers. Furthermore, he has to follow his publisher's policy, and so a picture easily sold to one magazine may be returned by another. But a portrait for a magazine, and especially if it is for a cover, has always to be a striking one and must be as sharp as possible—a good likeness and expression are requisite. (I do hope this magazine's editor is of my opinion.)

V

**A portrait for advertising** has to help sell the merchandise or the idea. So again likeness is mostly unimportant (except in the case of well-known personalities). What the advertiser mostly is looking for is character and beauty. To advertising and magazine work we owe the modern development of portrait photography in natural colors. And if you are interested in portrait photography for advertising, do not forget the legal side: secure the model's written consent.

: : :

And now a few practical hints to models and especially to those going to have a picture taken. You do want to get a portrait that pleases you and those to whom you give it. Do not insist upon a picture that pleases you, just by making you beautiful, without any likeness, unless you want just one copy to fool yourself. Collaborate with the artist in back of the camera. Ask his advice about the dress to wear. Do not handicap him by stopping him in his work with remarks that you do not want this and you do not want that. He is trying to give you the best of you—as he is seeing it through the eyes of an artist—if he really is one and not just a "button pusher." During the half hour or so you have to pose, be as nice as possible to him. Some portrait photographers do their work talking all the time with the model; others are taciturn, being completely absorbed in the study of lines, lights, and shadows. Don't mind—it is the result which counts.

: : :

Very few photographic portraits may enter two or more of the five categories mentioned. But if a portrait (1) pleases the cameraman (2) is liked by the model (3) is hung in one or more salons (4) is reproduced in a magazine, and (5) may be sought for use in an advertisement, then we have one of the few masterpieces in photography of the year.

**Advice to Sitters for Portraits: Collaborate With the Artist Back of the Camera; Ask His Advice; Do Not Handicap Him With Your Advice**

# News Man Tours Allied Fronts

**The Curtain Rises, by Quentin Reynolds. New York: Random House. $2.75.**

QUENTIN REYNOLDS' latest volume, "The Curtain Rises," is undoubtedly one of the most readable of the current crop of war correspondent books. The roving reporter of Collier's magazine has a zest for life and a feeling for humanity that make every chapter seem as full of interest as a letter from home. Moreover, he has the born reporter's nose for news and an alert ear for anecdote and paradox.

However, for all his excellence, Mr. Reynolds is much too given to over-simplification. The world as he apparently sees it is all black and white. There are no subtle colorings, no admixtures of positive and negative in his scheme of things. A man is entirely good or entirely bad; a situation is right or it is wrong; Mr. Reynolds likes or he dislikes—his likes outweighing his dislikes by about 20 to 1.

As a result, Mr. Reynolds' observations on internatonal affairs or politics generally are seldom other than surface scratchings. He exercises summary judgment, but never really analyzes. Fortunately, the greater part of the book is given over to personal experiences; and as such it is a valuable contribution to war literature.

* * *

It begins with the author in Miami about to embark for the European war zone. Then the locale shifts in quick order to Iran, to Moscow, to Vyazma and other devastated cities on the Eastern front; to Palestine, to Cairo, thence to the Mediterranean, to Algiers, to Sicily, to the Battle of Salerno, and finally back to the United States, where Mr. Reynolds, in common with other returning correspondents, is shocked at the seeming complacency, reaction, and prejudices of the home front.

In this tremendous journey the reader gets excellent close-ups of gallant Russian women, of Generals Eisenhower, Montgomery, Spaatz, Doolittle, Roosevelt and Terry Allen; Air Marshal Tedder; movie stars, ex-movie stars; correspondents and special writers by the dozens, and more than a fair share of GI's. The author is never one to spare detail.

The account of the landing at Salerno is one of the best that has come to this reviewer's attention. And the incident involving a British consul in overcrowded Algiers is delightfully told. Mr. Reynolds managed to inveigle the consul into inviting him to share his room in the Aletti Hotel. Within 10 minutes, the author had asked the hapless diplomat if he might have a guest or two. And within 12 minutes, five other American correspondents, including the novelist John Steinbeck, had set up housekeeping in the tiny room.

* * *

There are a few minor inaccuracies, such as the reference to Chekhov's "Cherry Tree" instead of "Cherry Orchard," but these doubtless will be missing from subsequent editions.

The book ends on a solemn note. As Mr. Reynolds' title implies, he believes the real war is just beginning, that victory is still a long, tough distance away. H. M.

# Reason vs. Officialdom

**A Bell for Adano, by John Hersey. New York: Knopf. $2.50.**

THE COUNCIL ON BOOKS in Wartime has made John Hersey's novel "imperative" for wartime reading. There are, it seems, five other "imperatives," all at the moment unknown to the reviewer. But one can understand why they have chosen "A Bell for Adano."

The argument of this book could be presented only in the form of a novel. For this is the story of the military government which the Americans have established in Italy and of Maj. Victor Joppolo who came from the Bronx, New York, and had been trained in the enlightened La Guardia tradition.

The Major understood the Italian peasants of the little town of Adano, where he was appointed to act as Mayor. Why not? He was practically an Italian himself, familiar with the language, familiar with the customs of the place. Had not his own parents derived, not so long ago, from near Florence?

The Major loved the Italian people and, to a man, they liked him. They felt the warmth of his humanity, the justice and dependability of his response to their simple needs. He was that rare phenomenon, a reasonable and a plain man who dealt with the most complex situations quite simply, honestly, fairly. So, even when General Marvin gave an order which obviously made no sort of sense, the Major did what he knew was the decent and the commonsense thing. Without hesitancy, he countermanded the order of the General.

* * *

General Marvin, who plays vis-à-vis the Major as villain of the piece, recalls unmistakably another General of mixed repute so far as abilities and temperaments are concerned. But John Hersey leaves us to draw our own conclusions as to this. General Marvin issued an order which, if carried out, would have resulted in starvation for the people of Adano; and the Major acted exactly in contradiction of that order, for the reason that he had the welfare of those Italian peasants at heart and he could not do otherwise.

Soon someone discovered, of course, that disobedience on the part of the Major, recorded it on a flimsy bit of purple paper which was intended for forwarding to the General, but was instead filed away and forgotten. All through the book meanders the thread of the fortunes of that scrap of purple paper; for men were continually finding it and then hiding it away under a tremendous pile of documents because they saw it would make only trouble for the gallant little Major.

In the end, of course, some determined man saw that it was actually forwarded to the General and then came the inevitable: officialdom had overwhelmed the forces of reason and decency and with it came the downfall of the little Major whose rule had been all benevolence in the town of Adano.

* *

The pictures of the place and the people are masterly, rich in humor and humanity and utter conviction. The story of the lost church bell, and how the Major finally achieved the gift of a new one to replace the one carted away and melted down by the conquering Nazis, is perhaps a slight one. What matters is Mr. Hersey's knowledge of the Italian peasants and his skill in setting it down for the delectation of his public.

Some readers will be offended, and quite naturally, by the language spoken by these servicemen; for it is strong and blasphemous and far from acceptable to fastidious people. Presumably, it is the sort of language which Mr. Hersey's characters would speak; hence his habit of permitting them to be themselves through the pages of his book. It is a regrettable defect in a book which is all color and warm humanity. This novel hints dramatically at the conflict between reason and officialdom; it indicates the manner in which the obligations of AMG could be performed. And thus it should prove enlightening to all, in or out of the service. M. W.

# The World of Poetry

A SLENDER, paper-covered volume called "Mortal Hunger," by Gustav Davidson (privately printed at Gunnison, Colo., $1), contains poems of first-rate quality. The theme is summed up in "Wiser Choice," which reads:

> All decisions I have taken,
> Calculating aims and ends,
> Leave me insecure and shaken—
> And by dreams forsaken.
>
> Better had I dreams beside me
> (Now too late to make amends)
> And allowed the heart to guide me—
> Though the world denied me.

George Herbert Clarke, who produced during the first World War "A Treasury of War Poetry," now brings out a companion collection entitled "The New Treasury of War Poetry, 1939 to 1943" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3). Many well-known names are to be found in it. An admirable poem by Carl Sandburg appears under the title of "Take a Letter to Dmitri Shostakovitch." While it is too long to quote in full we cannot refrain from giving a passage here and there:

> You sit there in Moscow last summer a year ago writing music—and into the time of the falling leaves and the blowing snow writing music.
>
> Sometimes as a fire warden you run to the streets and help put out a fire set by Nazi Luftwaffe bombs—then you walk home and write more music.
>
> When the Moscow radio tells the world what is news it reports the Prime Minister Stalin, Marshal Timoshenko—and the composer Shostakovitch.
>
> Summer comes and you Dmitri Shostakovitch see your music writing, your script, put on microfilm, a symphony held in a tomato can.
>
> So some of us listened to what came in the tomato can from Moscow to Cairo to Manhattan, we salute you and speak thanks, Mr. Dmitri Shostakovitch.
>
> Your song tells us of a great singing people beyond defeat or conquest who across years to come shall pay their share and contribution to the meanings of human freedom and discipline.

Some of the best of the poems are about Greece. Excellent is Clemence Dane's "Salute to Greece."

More than 200 poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay have been selected from her published works and put into "Collected Lyrics" (New York: Harpers. $5). Perhaps when the war is over we shall find more than we do at present in these songs of a rather little love. At the moment they do not hold our attention long. We do, however, on re-reading the earlier lyrics, enjoy the charm of Miss Millay's undoubted talent and gallantry. PEARL STRACHAN

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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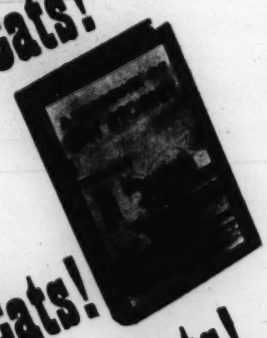

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# Bombing Seen as the Most Humane Form of Warfare—A London Letter

**Bombing Vindicated**, by J. M. Spaight. London: Bles. 6s.
**I'll Go to Bed at Noon**, by Stephen Haggard. London: Faber. 5s.

LONDON

J. M. SPAIGHT's "Bombing Vindicated" is written to defend those British and American raids on Germany against which one or two bishops have protested. It has been published, curiously enough, at the moment when the Germans have to some extent resumed their raids on London. The British, or at any rate, the metropolitan, public, reading in its evening papers that the Continent has been battered with another thousand-, or two thousand-, or even three thousand-ton raid, and then, a few hours later, groping into its trousers or its skirts in the darkness to the accompaniment of its own local siren, is in a very good position to evaluate Mr. Spaight's argument. It knows what it is to be at both ends of a bombing raid. It has practical contemporary evidence of what bombing means.

Mr. Spaight's contention is brief and it is startling. He maintains that bombing is the most humane form of warfare yet discovered. This argument is likely to be hotly contested; particularly, perhaps, by those who have not themselves been in a bombing raid. The power of the imagination is notorious, and to exaggerate the terrors of an air raid is easy. Even sober official statisticians, in estimates made before the war of casualties likely to result from big raids, were hopelessly wrong; while comparatively romantic thinkers like Prof. J. B. S. Haldane did their best to cause people's hair to stand on end by portraying completely fantastic horrors which the event has quite failed to bear out.

* * *

But one must not err too far on the other side. Heavy air raids do not make such demands as human nature cannot be expected to bear; but they are no picnics. Flame and explosion are not a pleasant interruption of a night's rest; and when the skies split and the windows rattle, one thinks very kindly of Chicago as a place of residence. But then, this is war; and war never has been, and never will be, an agreeable exercise. The question is not whether air raids are undesirable. Of course they are undesirable. The question is, are they as undesirable as a pitched battle? The author's answer is that they are not.

The tremendous battles of the last war lost the lives of hundreds of thousands of men. In one of those passages in "Hamlet" in which Shakespeare shows the astonishing modernity of his mind, the Prince observes that 20,000 soldiers will die to settle the ownership of a plot of ground that it would not have paid one of those men to farm as a free gift. For territorial gains hardly greater did men sacrifice themselves by the thousand from 1914 to 1918. But every little acquisition tells in the end, and by the summer of the latter year the Allied attack found its reward in that the Germans began to crack. A final series of battles finished them off.

Mr. Spaight does not argue that that final series of land battles can be dispensed with. What he says is this. The Germans can be brought to the cracking point by preliminary land battles, as in the last war; or they can be brought there by monster air raids. And when everything has been said that can be said against air raids, one outstanding fact remains: they are much more economical of life than a pitched battle. Therefore, says Mr. Spaight, bombing is a humane form of warfare.

There is, of course, another consideration that will occur to large numbers of people very quickly. It is this. Bombing brings into danger many people, civilians, who have never been in danger before. When it is said that bombing is inhumane, this is what is meant; bombs fall on the soldier and the civilian, and rather more often on the civilian than on the soldier. Is this fair?

* * *

In the first place, it is not quite true to say that, but for air raids, civilians would be untouched by bodily danger. The German and the British civilian populations—the same populations that air raids at present most nearly affect—were, in the last war, almost as immune from attack as are the American people today. But the French civilians were not so immune. Nor is any civilian population that is in the neighborhood of a land battle. Bombing, therefore, has not ended the immunity of the civilian, for that immunity has never existed; it has merely ended the immunity of certain sections of civilians.

Dr. Johnson once remarked that every man is secretly ashamed not to be a soldier, and there is much truth in the observation. The American civilian today has the hard task of cheering on men and women into danger which he himself cannot share. That was the lot of the German and the British civilian in the last war. It is so no longer. The bomber brings the danger home to Tooting and the Berlin suburbs. Tooting and the Berlin suburbs are not to be pitied on that account. They do not really, in their heart of hearts, envy the more difficult rôle of Manhattan.

Stephen Haggard's "I'll Go to Bed at Noon" was written partly during an air raid. Haggard, one of the most promising young actors of his generation, a man who could portray the clumsiness of youth with exquisite skill, sent his two children to America in the early summer of 1940. This brief and touching book, which enshrines Haggard's ambitions and convictions, and his reflections upon his career and his part in the theater, is perceptive and appealing, but written in mood of melancholy and foreboding unusual in a man of 30. Haggard was killed in Africa in 1942, and this book shows that literature as well as the theater will be poorer for the lack of him.

HAROLD HOBSON

# Elia Portrayed, Modern Style

**Charles Lamb and His Friends**, by Will D. Howe. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.50.

WILL D. HOWE's biography of Elia, "Charles Lamb and His Friends," corrects some impressions that, in a misty way, are more or less general. The subject of the biography is not the eccentric Lamb, or the long-suffering Lamb, or even "the gentle-hearted Charles," a term applied to him in affection by Coleridge and held in aversion by Lamb.

Mr. Howe, out of long study of his subject and the period, has evoked a Charles Lamb who was a delightful companion, good at pungent speech but preferably a listener, an able critic as well as a creative writer; not "poor Charles Lamb," but a man who paid his way, was the helper, not the helped, gave good counsel, and stood up to life and accepted responsibilities.

Gentle he was, in the way Mark Antony described Brutus as being gentle, and applied by William Archer to Lamb:

> His life was gentle; and the elements
> So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, "This was a man."

Mr. Howe has contributed to our understanding, not only of Lamb, but of his times and his circle. It is, indeed, hardly possible to think of Lamb except in relation to his environment, for he was no recluse, but a Londoner and a social being. England was not at her best in that time, 1775-1834. The eighteenth century closed upon war, bankruptcies, crop failures, and riots. In the years when Lamb was at his peak, from 1820, the country was in a political abyss, of which it is enough to say that George IV, who had been Regent, was now King.

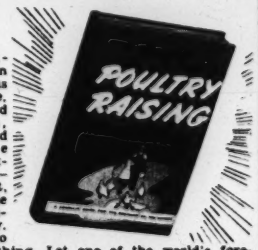
But it was also the time of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, and Walter Scott. Lamb's London was that of the Inner Temple, Christ's Hospital, the East India House, the theaters and book shops, the suburbs of Islington, Enfield, and Edmonton, and especially of Mitre Court, Temple, always a hallowed spot for lovers of Elia.

No life of Lamb is possible without one of his sister Mary, to whose care he devoted himself, and from whose literary taste, companionship, and insight, in her quiet periods, he derived great help.

The biographer has moved easily among the uncommonly rich stores of his material and has worked out a clear arrangement of it.

W. K. R.


## How to make a good living raising poultry

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# Learning to Understand America

THREE LONG FLIGHTS of stone stairs are not so easy to climb after a long day's work and yet students in one of the more than 90 classes conducted by the Committee for Refugee Education of New York City do it two nights a week, 12 months a year. At the top of the stairs is a pleasant room, large and airy. On the walls are pictures of America and maps. A blackboard is perched precariously on stilts.

The door opens and the teacher, Miss Rita Campbell, comes in. Like half of the committee's instructors, she has a non-teaching daytime job. She is a college graduate, although this is not an essential qualification, and travels from a downtown office to 170th Street after work two nights a week to act as pedagog to adult refugees, most of them middle age or over.

When she comes in, there is one student already there, a woman who used to be a ballet mistress in Vienna. The other pupils gradually file into the classroom. There are seven tonight, four women and three men. Full registration is 15, the largest number any class may have.

The three other women are housewives, two of them German, one French. The three men are Russian, Austrian and German. The Russian, the youngest member of the class, leans over to tell the visitor not to judge him too harshly:

"I have been here but three months. When I came I spoke no word!"

The class comes to order and begins by discussing, with varying degrees of accent, its visit to La Guardia airport during the last lesson period.

"It is a good country that lets us aliens go to an airport in wartime," one says.

Another, an elderly housewife, remembers only the mosquitoes.

The conversation turns to those who did not go on the trip. The French woman thinks her friends were afraid. A woman on the other side of the room interrupts: "America is good; nobody bothers you if you have a card of identity."

Miss Campbell stops the conversation for a moment to write the word "identity" on the board together with "identification" and to do some explaining.

Giving the discussion a different direction, the teacher asks: "What do you think of speaking foreign languages in a public place?"

"We certainly must speak slowly," one woman says. It turns out she means "softly."

The teacher stresses the importance of learning English and speaking it, and inquires if the students are inviting their friends to the class, specifically asking one woman about her sister-in-law.

"My sister-in-law supports the heat so badly; she has little interest, but I try," was the reply.

At this point copies of "Our Weekly News" are distributed. It is a four-page newspaper in simple language which the committee uses in many of its classes. The committee has a large library of material to be borrowed by the teacher for class work. It contains reading matter on various subjects from home economics to history.

Each student reads in turn and meantime the teacher makes notes of mispronounced words for future drill and individuals ask about words they do not know. The class then turns to American geography, picking out important cities, naming states and identifying them from their abbreviations.

Geography over, Miss Campbell turns attention to a drill in pronunciation. She has a drill book with a list of words that have been mangled during the readings. There is earnest concentration for 15 minutes on reproducing these sounds. Committee teachers have found that in classes whose members are highly educated, there is more trouble with one-syllable Anglo-Saxon words than with complicated words of classic derivation. For instance, "cat" is harder than "category."

Classes are located in neighborhoods where emigres live so there will be no unnecessary traveling in a strange city. No foreign languages are spoken in the classrooms in order to more rapidly accustom refugees to thinking in English.

Miss Hannah Moriarta, a Smith College graduate with Oxford training, is executive secretary of the non-sectarian Committee for Refugee Education, which has its headquarters at No. 254 Fourth Avenue. The organization was founded in 1939 by a group of agencies long interested in refugee education when it was found that the adult English classes of the Board of Education and the Work Projects Administration could not accommodate the increasing number of new arrivals eager to learn the language and customs of the new country.

"The job we are doing is community interpretation," Miss Moriarta told the writer. "We see it as a two-way street. We know that the refugees must learn English to learn to understand us; otherwise they cannot be useful citizens. But more than that, America must learn to understand refugees. The fact that we are holding classes in centers that may not have refugee contacts helps to interpret the refugees to America as well as America to the refugees."

Most of the students come to the classes with high educational and cultural backgrounds. The organization does not accept anyone who cannot be classed as a refugee. Pupils must come from a country that has been a victim of Axis aggression and have been here less than five years, because, after that time the committee feels they ought to be citizens. Students are of German, Austrian, Czechoslovakian, French and many other nationalities.

The courses teach very practical things to beginners. In these war days they are taught about rationing, salvage drives, and air-raid precaution regulations among their first subjects. The committee works closely with the Office of Price Administration and other Federal and local government agencies to keep the foreign-born informed of war regulations.

The committee has dispensed with regular educational accessories such as formal classrooms, textbooks and salaried teachers. Meeting places are spotted throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx in quarters provided by churches, synagogues, libraries, a co-operative apartment house, orphanages, a Y. W. C. A., and similar neighborhood institutions.

As for teaching matter the students use an abundance of material available free of charge such as travel literature, savings bank bulletins, advertising pamphlets (particularly those on food), life insurance company leaflets and illustrated sections of Sunday newspapers. Labels on canned food and the captions under newspaper photographs also are among the "textbooks" used.

ROBERT M. HALLETT

March of Time Photo

**Historical Books on Shelf in Library of Committee for Refugee Education**

## Watchdogs at a Premium

One thousand kroner is now paid for a watchdog in Copenhagen and puppies are often bought before they're born.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

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# Student Movement House in London

No. 103 Gower Street in London is a very ordinary-looking place, but to many growing men and women from all over the world it is "The House." In full, it is the Student Movement House which had its beginning in 1917 and was founded as a memorial to British students who passed on in the service of their country in World War I.

Miss Mary Trevelyan has been Warden of The House since 1932 and has shepherded it through the vicissitudes which brewed up with the rise of Hitlerism and the resultant World War II. Before the war there were roughly 1,000 members of The House. Of these about a quarter were British, a quarter from various European countries, and half from the remainder of the world. The outbreak of war meant the elimination of the Germans, the Italians and then the Japanese. The membership now is about two-thirds of its old number, and some 200 belonging to 20 different countries are serving in the Allied forces.

Miss Trevelyan, in an interview with the writer, stressed the point that any student of any race from any university in the world could become a member. Caste, color and creed are on an equal footing in The House. Once inside the door a member is in his Club. What this meant to the Warden can be read in the pages of her diary, many incidents being embodied in a book she wrote recently entitled "From the Ends of the Earth." And what the homely, kindly atmosphere means to the members can be gleaned, too, from the incidents which Miss Trevelyan relates.

Every newcomer has to fill in an application form for membership, giving his name, nationality, college, and what he is studying. The Club committee, if he or she is passed, sends an invitation to a New Members' Party. The new member is thus welcomed and made to feel that he is already making friends. During one of her years as Warden, Miss Trevelyan said that the Committee of twelve had on it representatives of India, Germany, Sweden, Russia, China, Switzerland, and England. Law students are always useful on points of order. The small regular staff has to be efficient, not only in dealing with any difficulties which may arise, but also in memorizing the variety of names of members. Think of being able to remember quickly Asekuleratne, Wickremesinghe, or the three young men from Burma, China, and Java whose names were Tun, Tin, and Tan.

With such a varied membership, both of country and color, and all young, it can be well realized the variety of problems which come into the Warden's field. Many of them at first can speak very little English, but The House is well and favorably known to the Police and many a scrape has been smoothed out.

In 1937 Miss Trevelyan went for a tour round the world, learning much about the educational systems of different countries and of their youth. She met many former members of The House and was able to tell many audiences of its activities and possibilities. Surely in the dawning days of peace there should be a place for many branches of The House all over the world.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

**"Just a Minute, Dear. . . . I Have a Can of Peaches Around Here Somewhere"**

# On the Beam . . . . .

**Peace Defined**

Peace is organic harmony. Its makers have been called the children of God.—Dorothy Thompson.

**Forces of Modern Science**

The vibrant forces of modern science and industry are but awaiting the chance to break forth into ever widening streams of well-being for all mankind.—Wendell L. Willkie.

**India on the March**

When the formidable problems of supply and communications have been overcome, as they will be, and India marches, as she will, to the reconquest of captive Burma, and the Japanese are thrown out, as they surely will be, from the lands they have invaded, none will decry the worth and dimensions of India's contribution.—Lord Halifax.

**Demonstrating Freedom**

I would say that most women who have taken war jobs will not wish to continue working after the war. What I believe the women want is not to keep those jobs but the freedom to keep them.—Ruth M. Leach, International Business Machines Corporation.

**Postwar Normality**

I am hopeful that our taxation system can be modified with such rapidity after the war that the financing for most employment will come from private capital.—Henry A. Wallace.

**Fallacious Reasoning**

What an error it is to suppose that prose is for everybody and poetry for the elect.—William Lyon Phelps.

**"Members One of Another"**

War is teaching us all that the things we hold in common are so much greater than the things that divide.—W. L. Mackenzie King.

**Women in Communications Field**

From radar down to the daily mail, there is almost no aspect of communications in which women do not participate.—Victory Bulletin.

**Solomon Island Christians**

In the past the Solomon Islanders were famous headhunters, but it is now 30 years since they organized a raid. Most of them are Christians and the old customs are dying out; today they live in their villages, sailing, fishing, and cultivating their gardens and attending church like many an English village community.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Marchant, Resident Commissioner, Solomon Islands.

**In All Weathers**

The indications are that shortly after the end of the war, over the longest air routes, block-to-block speeds of about 130 miles per hour will be maintained in all weathers and on regular schedules.—Peter Masefield.

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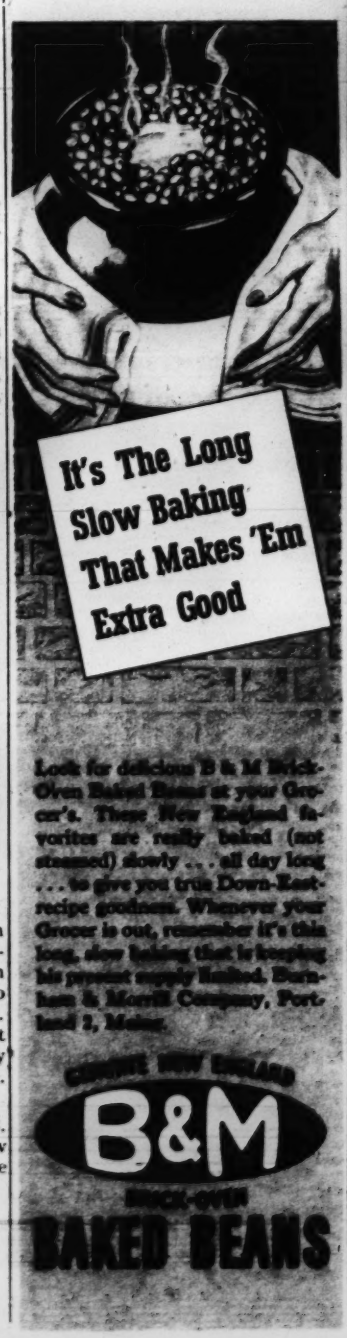
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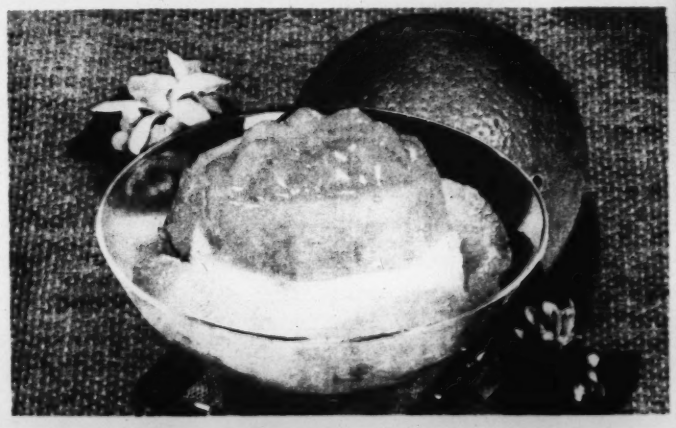

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SJ

# Over the Editor's Desk

ECONE, who is responsible for a double spread of pictures we print today, says portrait photography is the most difficult branch of the art. If intended for a magazine, he points out, a portrait must be striking and as sharp as possible. On these two points he hopes we (the editor) will agree. We do. But we would also add that a portrait should bring out character and have at least a semblance of spontaneity. Nothing can take the place of these qualities.

* * *

We hasten to add that there is something more which guides a picture to the target. What is it? I confess it is too elusive to define. It is sometimes a mood. It is sometimes a theme, generally appropriate. And sometimes . . . whatever it is it determines the editorial choice. It accounts for the claim among news photographers that editors are unpredictable, a claim fully justified by results. One of the most successful of news photographers when asked what kind of photograph would find a ready place with editors said he could not answer the question, even in general terms.

* * *

Do you require a special camera to take a good picture, a camera equipped with high-priced gadgets? The answer would appear to be "No." In a recent issue of Popular Photography is an article which tells of a man who has been taking prize-winning pictures and photographs to adorn the front covers of trade magazines with a box camera that cost one dollar 20 years ago. It is a 2A Brownie model C.

* * *

JAMES MONTAGNES, who discusses Canada's postwar trade, is a contributor to various newspapers and periodicals. He lives in Toronto. From that vantage point he is able to survey the economic situation of the Dominion and present it with authority.

* * *

In an age of jitterbugs and jive, it is unusual to find people turning to "waltz evenings." Yet that is what is happening in Boston. Nor is the idea new. It began 10 years ago in the sedate atmosphere of Louisburg Square, says TOLSTOI JONES, a participant in this exhilarating exercise, who, in everyday life, is a writer on international affairs.

* * *

We are certain to hear more in the near future about "thought warfare" on the Japanese propaganda front. It is something we have to reckon with. JOHN BEAUFORT, whose reports on the war in the Pacific are familiar to our readers, shows the form it takes. Mr. Beaufort has had a grandstand seat from which to watch the war against the Japanese. He was with the reporters who spearheaded the naval occupation of Kiska, on the one hand, and accompanied the troops which raided Makin Island, on the other. He was also on board the U. S. flagship in the attack on the Marshall Islands in the beginning of this year.

* * *

There is something romantic in the hunt for tungsten. It is carried on at night in the mountain fastnesses of Arizona. Behind it is a fascinating story. And you will get some idea of it in the article which comes from the pen of SYDNEY GREENBIE, author, lecturer, and radio commentator.

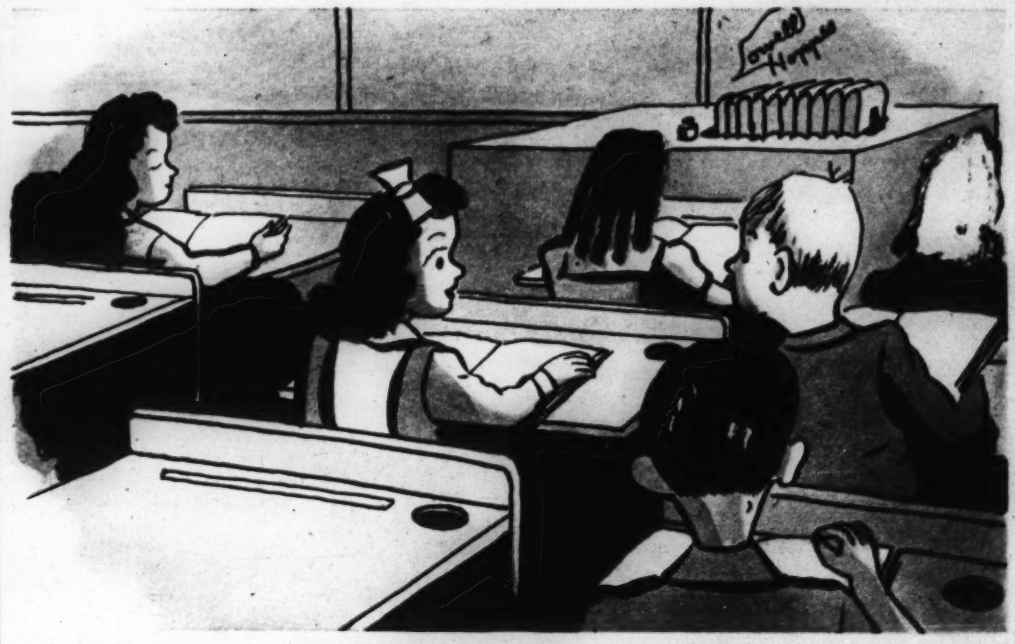
* * *

It is not our purpose to sponsor particular formulas for world federation or definitive plans for a durable peace. That we leave to more competent hands. But we are always glad to present the conclusions of distinguished authorities and to present them in the most expert way at our command. DR. WILLIAM E. MASTERSON, law educator, editor and author, has done considerable research in international law. He is eminently equipped therefore to discuss the "The Future of International Law" which you will find in another column.

* * *

ZILPHA GILSTRAP, a member of our local staff, makes her debut in this issue with her article, "G. I. Revue." She is the wife of CAPT. MAX GILSTRAP, former Natural Science Editor of this paper, now stationed somewhere in England.

W. W. C.

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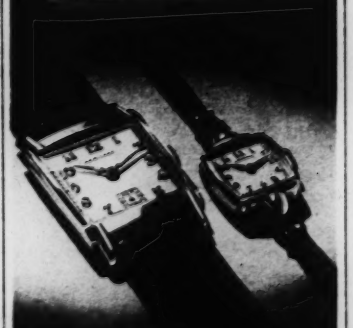
WHEN THEY GRADUATE INTO A WORLD OF PEACE!

Today every Hamilton Watch is going to American boys to help guide their ships, planes. When peace comes, Hamilton will again make the finest graduation gift a girl or boy could want, a watch worth waiting for, a Hamilton!



Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa.
HAMILTON
The watch of Railroad Accuracy
A WATCH WORTH WAITING FOR

Enjoy crisp cool sheets starched the LINIT way

SMOOTH, snow-white sheets and pillowcases lightly starched with LINIT invite you to sleep—to rest and relax from wartime work and worry. LINIT penetrates and protects the fibres of fine percales and muslins—they wear better, stay clean and crisp longer.

1. WASH 'EM. Soak 10-15 minutes in *warm*, sudsy water. Wash in lots of *hot* water. (Never use same water over again.)

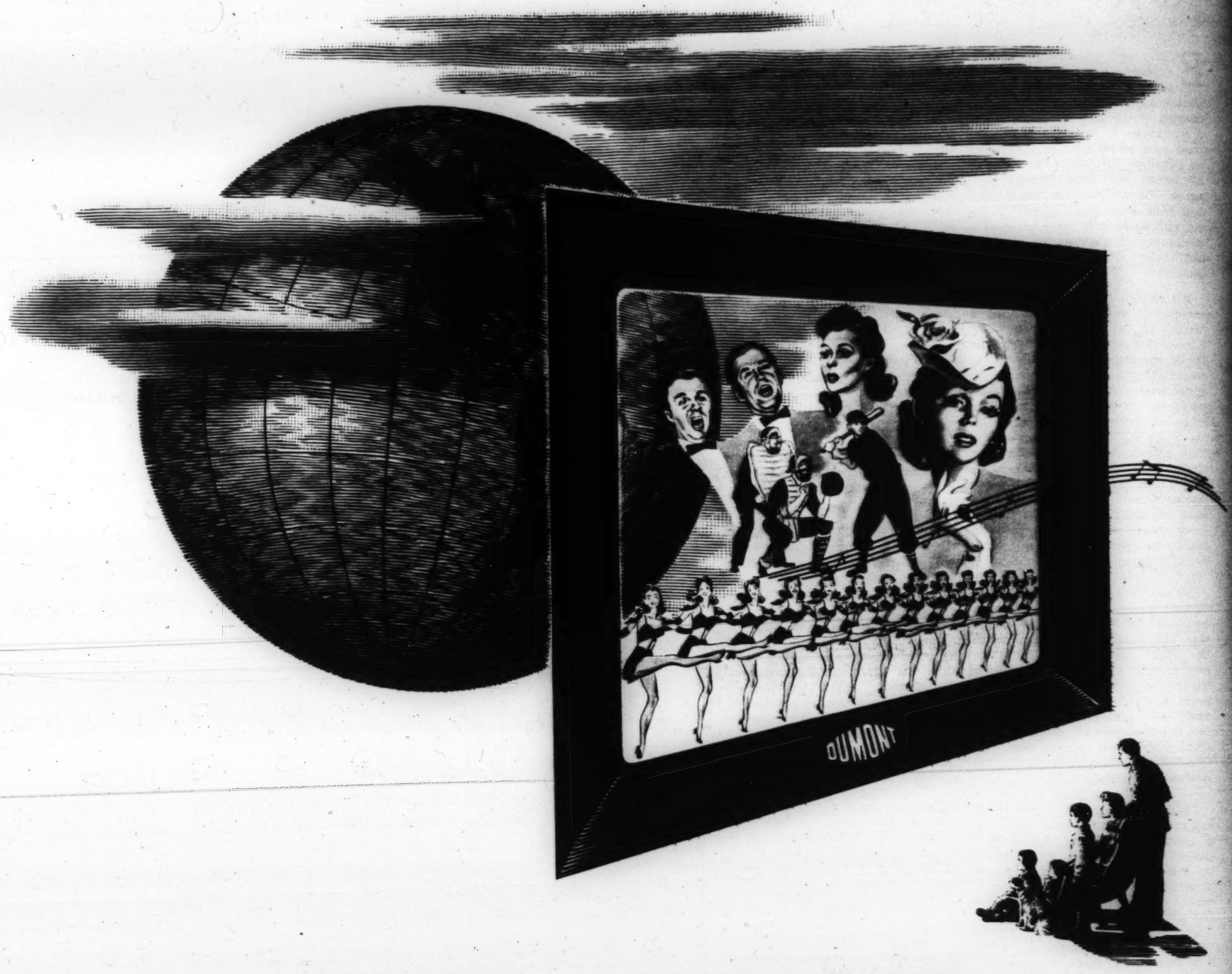
2. RINSE 'EM. Use at least three rinse waters; first hot, second lukewarm, third cool. Thorough rinsing is very important.

3. STARCH 'EM. Add light LINIT starch solution (1 part LINIT to 5 parts water) to final rinse. This penetrates fibres—restores "finish"—protects fabrics.

4. DRY and IRON 'EM. Hang sheets double, with hems together. Hang pillowcases, wrongside out, by closed end. Dampen before ironing. Iron with light iron at correct heat.

LIGHTENS LAUNDRY LABOR

This LINIT advertisement will aid the many women who are helping ease the commercial laundry situation by doing their own laundry at home.




# THE BIGGEST WINDOW IN THE WORLD

There's going to be a brand-new window in your home... the most exciting window you've ever had. Your television screen.

Through that window, your vision will not be limited to the commonplace views your eyes know so well. The whole *world* will "come alive" with startling clarity right before your eyes. News, entertainment, the faces of the great, all the things you want to *see* as well as hear...

As soon as peace permits, you'll want the best television receiver you can buy. DuMont will build it ... very soon.

The device that made clear reception possible—the very heart of television—is the DuMont Cathode Ray Tube. The background in precision electronics that has produced scores of other DuMont firsts will also serve to make your DuMont Receiver a masterpiece, bringing you the truest, clearest kind of television through your DuMont Receiver Screen... the biggest window in the world!

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DUMONT *Precision Electronics and Television*

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